OFFICE, 135. FLEET STREET.

THE Pictorial Times

SATURDAY No NOVR 25 37 1843.

SYDNEY AND JONATHAN.

SHORTLY since, the Rev. Sydney Smith, as everybody knows, instituted an action in the Court of Comicality for debt, against the state of Pennsylvania, in the shape of a letter addressed to the "Morning Chronicle." The suit was defended, after a fashion, by a General Duff Green, who took on himself the office of attorney for his countrymen. A notable defence it was, and well worthy of that species of solicitor who, in an affair between two private individuals, would undertake a similar cause. We had supposed that its utter impertinence and exquisite effrontery would have been left by the reverend plaintiff to speak for themselves; but we have been most agreeably disappointed. In the "Morning Chronicle" of Wednesday, he has published a rejoinder, of which we will only say, that so happy is its point, and so intense its drollery, as almost to tempt us to rejoice that Mr. Smith has been cheated. To that circumstance we are indebted for this rich dish of fun.

> Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us,
> To see ourselves as others see us.

Did Jonathan possess that desirable faculty, what a figure would he cut in his own eyes, as he does in those of the world! His whole anatomy is one pincushion. There is not a square inch of him in which a shaft of the keenest ridicule is not sticking. He is a very porcupine — not to compare him to St. Sebastian. But really Mr. Smith must not do these things if he wishes for sympathy. Indignation at his enormous wrong is merged in enjoyment of his excessive wit. And, moreover, dishonest as the Americans have been at his expense, he has been so facetious at theirs, that it may almost be considered whether he has not indemnified himself for his loss.

The polished missiles of the reverend prebendary will, no doubt, be reciprocated by characteristic mud. The American prints, of course, will, in the strict sense of the phrase, fall foul of him. They will endeavour to pay him out, instead of recommending their readers to pay him off. But their intellectual finances will as little admit of their sustaining a contest with him, as the exchequer of their countrymen will enable them to go to war with his. Nor is this a trifling matter. Were it merely that Jonathan was outdone in raillery, — beaten, put down, rendered contemptible and ludicrous in the eyes of the world, the fact would be one, perhaps, of small consequence. He would not mind that. But the pen of Mr. Smith will not only render him a general laughing-stock, a universal by-word; it will also entail upon him certain consequences of that enviable position. Who, hereafter, in any country of the earth, will ever trust America, till, by a national act of restitution, she shall have made amends for her fraudulency, and by an act, equally national, of contrition and penance, she shall have promised reformation for the future. Wherever English literature finds its way, which is everywhere in the civilised globe, will she, till such time, appear with "Swindler" branded on her brow. Make haste, Jonathan; lower the striped bunting, and come out before all mankind in a white sheet — a sheet whiter than the liquid with which, metaphorically, thou hast blanched thy person.

We believe that that amusing series of productions comprising the "Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick," found as much favour on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. The American character, as depicted in their pages, was that of a peddling, cozening, clever rogue. The "doings" of Mr. Slick (not to pun upon the word) were the deeds of a rogue, and his sayings were the sayings of a rogue; that is, they were analogous to the phraseology which, in this country, is characteristic of the fraudulent classes. Now, to be looked upon as a lively knave, to be laughed with in the utterance of slang, may be very pleasant, to some minds, in the abstract. We see, indeed, that it is so to the mind of the young thief, who, even in prison, and under sentence, will grin as he tells you that he is "in for frisking a till."

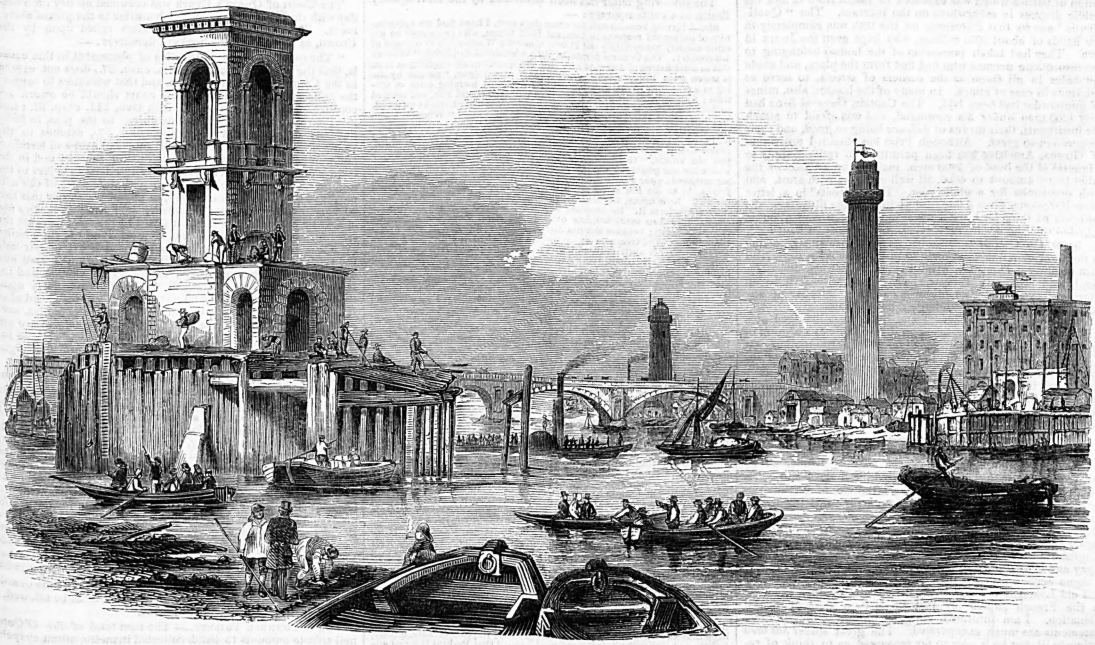
But when the possession of this character is so practically recognised as to involve a loss of credit, the case is altered; and such recognition by the whole human race, with its consequence, will be effected by Mr. Smith for brother Jonathan, unless he mends his morals.

Surely he can pay partially. There is an international Insolvent Court — a Court of Conscience. Can he not endeavour to pass through that? Can he not offer to pay something—something reasonable—in the pound? We wonder that, with his democratic feelings, he can transcend, or, to speak in his own vernacular, "go ahead of," the most roguish aristocrat in England.

But Jonathan, it seems, wishes to give creditorship, as Fluellen did treason, "his payment into blows." He wants to fight those whom he owes money to. Again we wonder at his newly acquired veneration for antiquity; at his approbation of

> the good old plan,
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can.

For "take," perhaps, we should read "cheat," to suit the circumstances of the case. Take, however, or cheat, to quote our Welsh hero again, "is all one reckonings, only the phrase is a little variations." Hitherto he has been a "tame cheater;" now he aspires to the station of a highwayman, who would give a receipt in full to his creditor with a pistol. And what seems to annoy him more than any other truth which Mr. Smith has told him is, to have it said that he cannot afford to fight. This, perhaps, is because the assertion is particularly true. If it be so; if poverty alone is what prevents him from going to war, perpetual bankruptcy to him! Never may he be rich enough to plunge the world in bloodshed! Sad a dog as brother Jonathan is, still he is *brother* Jonathan, and may we ever be saved from fratricide. If he must fight, let him fight on paper; but there he has been beaten already, and may as well give in.

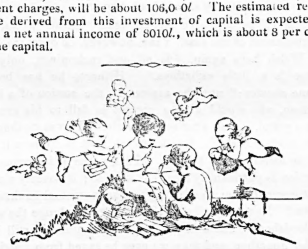


THE HUNGERFORD AND LAMBETH SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

And here we cannot but remark on the real blessing to nations which has been conferred upon them by literature and the press. A writ of *capias* cannot be served on a state; a people cannot be sent to gaol. Arms were formerly appealed to, in case of necessity, to meet this difficulty; but it is now met by the pen. Inkshed has taken the place of bloodshed, and, better still, that ink is shed in jokes. We hope that Mr. Sydney Smith will have made America in general, and Pennsylvania in particular, heartily ashamed of themselves; or, at least, that he will have made them see the nature of their commercial position. They are merchants in the city of the world, and their credit has been destroyed; they are cosmopolite defaulters. In conclusion, we shall be rejoiced if he gets his money. He well deserves it, for he is the best of duns.

HUNGERFORD AND LAMBETH SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

This structure, which has been some considerable time in progress of erection, is expected to be finished in the early part of May, 1844. The abutments on either side of the Thames are finished. The pier on the Hungerford side is completed, and a similar erection on the Lambeth side will be built by Christmas. The length from pier to pier will be 600 feet. The entire length of the bridge, from the abutments on the Hungerford side to the opposite will be 1440 feet. The breadth of the bridge in the clear will be about 14 feet, which will give ample room for the convenience of foot passengers, to whose use it is intended to be appropriated, horses, carriages, and other conveyances being strictly excluded. The height of the bridge from the water level to the footway will be 28 feet. The height of each pier from its basement to its top will be nearly 100 feet. The bridge is from the design of Mr. Brunel, under whose superintendence it is in course of erection. The links that compose the supporting chains are of the very best malleable iron, and have been obtained from the well-known establishment of the Copper House Foundry in Cornwall. It has been calculated that 700 tons of iron will not be more than sufficient for the construction of the bridge. As an agreeable and safe promenade, this bridge will be of great utility, not only to the vicinity, but to the public generally; and upon the completion of the new streets in Southwark and Lambeth, which are in contemplation, the bridge will afford the most direct line of communication between the southern, south-eastern, and the south-western districts of the metropolis and Charing Cross, shortening the distance between many parts of these districts nearly half a mile. The property required for the approaches to the bridge, already paid for, has cost 13,000*l.* The erection of the bridge has been contracted to be completed for 80,000*l.* The total cost, including expenses incidental to the progress of the works, the Act of Parliament, and other necessary contingent charges, will be about 106,000*l.* The estimated return to be derived from this investment of capital is expected to yield a net annual income of 8010*l.*, which is about 8 per cent. on the capital.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN. — FRIGHTFUL STATE OF THE COUNTRY. — The declaration of the Queen's majority had not been followed by the union of parties which was expected to result from it, and the public distress is everywhere on the increase. The "Quotidienne" asserts that Barcelona on the 10th was completely in the hands of about 4000 ruffians, who kept even the Junta in awe. They had taken possession of the houses belonging to the respectable persons who had fled from the place, and made loopholes in all those at the corners of streets, to serve as garrisons in case of attack. In many of the houses, also, mines of gunpowder had been laid. The Captain General Sanz had only 1200 men under his command, and was afraid to attack the insurgents, their means of defence being so good, and their desperation so great. Although Prim has obtained possession of Girona, Amettler has been permitted to retire quietly to Figueras at the head of 2700 men, making the garrison of the latter place amount to 4000, all well provided with arms, and with provisions for a whole year. The "Debats" in a letter from Barcelona, gives a frightful picture of the distress of the refugees at Barcelona, who, after having been compelled to abandon their homes in the city, are now almost without food. A letter from Malaga informs us that Andalusia, owing to the want of a sufficient force to protect property, is overrun with banditti. There are several bands well armed and organised, and acting in concert. They have plundered to an enormous extent, and whenever they find a traveller of any note they detain him until a large ranson is paid.

The orgies in which Narvaez and his officers indulged at a dinner given to them on occasion of her Majesty's coming of age, had, it is said, something to do with his resignation. It appears that after dinner 700 of those officers, in a state of inebriety, with Narvaez at their head, forced themselves with noise and tumult into the palace, insisted upon seeing the Queen; and having been severally presented to her Majesty by Narvaez, these 700 drunken officers, or as many of them as could, had the honour of kissing the royal hand.

Paris, Tuesday.

Our countryman, Mr. Hope, the wealthy banker of (I think) Gloucester, has at last completed his magnificent hotel, which has attracted so much of the attention of our dearly-beloved friends the Parisians. It is a truly royal residence; nay, it is more than royal, for its gorgeousness eclipses that of the Tuilleries. The cost has been nearly 2,000,000 francs, a gigantic sum in the eyes of Frenchmen, and no trifle even to Englishmen. It is expected that it will be thronged by many a gay and brilliant throng during the season.

Some accounts in some of your contemporaries represent that old Lablache is dangerously ill, and some other accounts in the French papers say that he is in a state of mental alienation. I am informed, on good authority, that all these statements are much exaggerated. The great singer *has been* seriously ill, but he is now so far recovered as to think of returning to Paris. It is confidently stated that he is re-engaged at the Theatre Italien. This is one of the most gratifying pieces of intelligence that the public has received for a long time past, for the popularity of the good old fellow is as great as that of the most famed of his contemporaries.

With the exception that complaints are made of its extreme length, Donizetti's new opera, *Don Sebastian de Portugal*, has increased in popularity since its first representation. I am aware that some persons, and even one or two newspapers, speak disparagingly of it, but the verdict of the great mass of the musical public is most warmly given in its favour. The other opera of the same composer, *Maria di Rohain*, which was presented for the first time at the Italien Theatre on Tuesday last, has obtained a perfect triumph. Supported by Grisi and the chief of the Italian *tro pe*, this was almost a matter of course; but even with inferior singers it could scarcely have failed, the music is so good.

We have a perfect deluge of new publications, most of which are illustrated. The taste for illustrated works here is as great as it is in England, but I think that the English illustrations bear away the palm from the French. Nevertheless, there is much talent both in design and execution displayed in the works of the Frenchmen. On this point, however, you will yourself be able to give an opinion, for so extensively is the "Pictorial Times" circulated in this city, and so highly is it appreciated, that some of the principal *editeurs* have entrusted me with some of their recent publications to be forwarded to you for your critical decision.

The usual official notice has been issued for the information of artists, relative to the opening of the annual exhibition of new pictures at the Louvre. If I remember rightly, the 15th of March is the day fixed. A friend who is intimately connected with art and artists in this city, tells me that there will be an immense number of pictures forwarded, and these will, of course, be as usual displays of the highest talent and the most contemptible mediocrity. Horace Vernet, I understand, will have several *tableaux*. This gifted genius—for genius he is—paints with as much, perhaps even with more, rapidity than Landseer himself. Artists are talking amongst themselves of the jury who will decide on the pictures to be admitted or rejected. The formation of this jury is open to much objection, for it often happens that men are placed upon it who know no more of art than a native of Kamschatka knows of French cookery. Last year I recollect the whole body of artists were up in arms at its decisions. Pictures of some of the first artists of France — men who for their talents had been commissioned to produce costly works by the government — were rejected, whilst the most miserable daubs were admitted, and put in the best places in the galleries. At a meeting of artists that was held after the extraordinary decisions of the jury of last year were promulgated, one or two of the most celebrated painters of the day declared, that though their pictures had been accepted, yet such was the injustice of which several of their friends and brethren were the victims, that they would never again consent to submit the productions of their pencils to the judgment of any such body. Whether they will adhere to this determination, I cannot say; but I hope the "powers that be" will render it unnecessary, by composing a jury of men in whose knowledge and judgment of art the profession and the public can place every confidence.

Some amusement has been caused in the *salons* by a little incident that happened the other day. A duchess of the highest fashion, and whose *salons* are perhaps the most difficult to get at by those who are not *tout-à-fait comme il faut* invited Rachel to a soirée, and by way of complimenting the clever *tragedienne*, invited M. Felix, her respected *père*, to accompany her. To her mortification, she received a note from Monsieur Felix, written in a very crabbed hand, setting forth that his daughter was too ill to accept the invitation, but that he—the said Monsieur Felix—would have the honour of waiting upon Madame la Duchesse! And the ex-pediar (before Rachel was what she is, her father trotted about the country with a pack on his back, to sell little nick-nacks to village maidens), at the hour appointed, shuffled into the gorgeous *salon* of Madame la Duchesse, and made himself perfectly at home among the high-born and illustrious guests that he found there.

CHATTERBOX.

AMERICAN REPUDIATION AND THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

The following letter has been addressed by the Rev. Sydney Smith to a contemporary:—

Sir,—Having been unwell for some days past, I have had no opportunity of paying my respects to General Duff Green, who (whatever be his other merits) has certainly not shown himself a Washington in defence of his country. The General demands, with a beautiful simplicity, "Whence this morbid hatred of America?" But this question, all-affecting as it is, is stolen from Pilpay's fables:—"A fox," says Pilpay, "caught by the leg in a trap near the farm-yard, uttered the most piercing cries of distress; forthwith all the birds of the yard gathered round him, and seemed to delight in his misfortune; hens chuckled, geese hissed, ducks quacked, and chanticleer with shrill cockadoodles rent the air. "Whence," said the fox, stepping forward with infinite gravity, "whence this morbid hatred of the fox? What have I done? Whom have I injured? I am overwhelmed with astonishment at these symptoms of aversion." "Oh, you old villain," the poultry exclaimed, "where are our ducklings? where are our goslings? did not I see you running away yesterday with my mother in your mouth? did you not eat up all my relations last week? you ought to die the worst of deaths—to be picked into a thousand pieces." Now hence, General Green, comes the morbid hatred of America, as you term it. Because her conduct has been predatory; because she has ruined so many helpless children, so many miserable women, so many aged men; because she has disturbed the order of the world, and rifled those sacred treasures which human virtue had hoarded for human misery. Why is such hatred morbid? Why, is it not just, inevitable, innate? why, is it not disgraceful to want it? why, is it not honourable to feel it? — Hate America!!! I have loved and honoured America all my life; and in the "Edinburgh Review," and at all opportunities which my trumpery sphere of action has afforded, I have never ceased to praise and defend the United States: and to every American to whom I have had the good fortune to be introduced, I have proffered all the hospitality in my power. But I cannot shut my eyes to enormous dishonesty; nor, remembering their former state, can I restrain myself from calling on them (though I copy Satan) to spring up from the gulf of infamy in which they are rolling.

"Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."

I am astonished that the honest States of America do not draw a *cordon sanitaire* round their unpaying brethren, that the truly mercantile New Yorkers, and the thoroughly honest people of Massachusetts, do not in their European visits wear an uniform with "S. S., or Solvent States," worked in gold letters upon the coat, and receipts in full of all demands tamboured on the waistcoats, and "our own property" figured on their pantaloons.—But the General seems shocked that I should say the Americans cannot go to war without money; but what do I mean by war? Not irruptions into Canada—not the embodying of militia in Oregon—but a long, tedious, maritime war of four or five years' duration. Is any man so foolish as to suppose that Rothschild has nothing to do with such wars as these? and that a bankrupt state, without the power of borrowing a shilling in the world, may not be crippled in such a contest? We all know that the Americans can fight. Nobody doubts their courage. I see now in my mind's eye a whole army on the plains of Pennsylvania in battle array, immense corps of insolvent light infantry regiments of heavy-horse debtors, battalions of repudiators, brigades of bankrupts, with *Vive sans payer, ou mourir* on their banners, and *avec aliens* on their trumpets; all these desperate debtors would fight to the death for their country, and probably drive into the sea their invading creditors. Of their courage, I repeat again, I have no doubt. I wish I had the same confidence in their wisdom. But I believe they will become intoxicated by the flattery of unprincipled orators; and instead of entering with us into a noble competition in making calico (the great object for which the Anglo-Saxon race appears to have been created), they will waste their happiness and their money (if they can get any) in years of silly, bloody, foolish, and accursed war, to prove to the world that Perkins is a real fine gentleman, and that the carronades of the Washington steamer will carry farther than those of the Britisher Victoria or the Robert Peel vessel of war.—I am accused of applying the epithet repudiation to States which have not repudiated. Perhaps so; but then these latter States have not paid. But what is the difference between a man who says "I don't owe you anything, and will not pay you," and another who says, "I do owe you a sum," and who, having admitted the debt, never pays it? There seems in the first to be some slight colour of right, but the second is broad, blazing, refulgent, meridian fraud.—It may be very true that rich and educated men in Pennsylvania wish to pay the debt, and that the real objectors are the Dutch and German agriculturists, who cannot be made to understand the effect of character upon clover. All this may be very true, but it is a domestic quarrel. Their churchwardens of reputation must make a private rate of infamy for themselves—we have nothing to do with this rate. The real quarrel is, the Unpaid World *versus* the State of Pennsylvania.—And now, dear Jonathan, let me beg of you to follow the advice of a real friend, who will say to you what Wat Tyler had not the virtue to say, and what all speakers in the eleven recent publications have cautiously abstained from saying—"Make a great effort; book up at once, and pay." You have no conception of the obloquy and contempt to which you are exposing yourselves all over Europe. Bull is naturally disposed to love you, but he loves nobody who does not pay him. His imaginary paradise is some planet of punctual payment, where ready money prevails, and where debt and discount are unknown. As for me, as soon as I hear that the last farthing is paid to the last creditor, I will appear on my knees at the bar of the Pennsylvanian Senate, in the plumeopleian robe of American controversy. Each Conscript Jonathan shall trickle over me a few drops of tar, and help to decorate me with those penal plumes in which the vanquished reasoner of the transatlantic world does homage to the physical superiority of his opponents. And now, having eased my soul of its indignation, and sold my stock at 40 per cent. discount, I sulkily retire from the subject, with a fixed intention of lending no more money to free and enlightened republics, but of employing my money henceforth in buying up Abyssinian bonds, and purchasing into the Turkish Fours, or the Tunis Three-and-a-half per cent. funds.

SYDNEY SMITH.

IRELAND.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS. — COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, DUBLIN. — Between three and four o'clock on Monday, the court became very much crowded, it having been understood that a motion was to be made in connection with these trials. The traversers attended in an adjoining chamber. The Chief Justice (Pennefather) was not on the bench, having been engaged at Nisi Prius during the day. Mr. Ford and Mr. Cantwell, attorneys for Mr. O'Connell and other traversers, appeared near the side bar during the proceedings in a previous case of no public importance. Mr. Ford had in his hand small pieces of parchment, one of which he handed to Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor, to read. When the case in question concluded, the Clerk of the Crown said he had received rejoinders to the demurrer to the plea in the case of the Queen *v.* O'Connell. The Attorney-General: By whom have they been handed in? Clerk of the Crown: By the attorneys for the traversers. The Attorney-General said he did not wish to put the parties to any inconvenience, but no parties were authorised to hand in rejoinders for the traversers, who should do so in person. He would, however, take it that they had done so, and move that the argument on the demurrer be taken to-morrow morning. Mr. Ford submitted that the Attorney-General had no right to so move the court. In the case of the Queen *v.* Dungarvan and others, there was a rule of court dated Nov. 2, 1842, that the pleadings having joined issue to the demurrer, the issue should be set down for argument the next term after, and that the paper-books should be prepared for the judges at the expense of the parties. In the present case, therefore, the Attorney-General could not, in the face of that rule, now move that the argument be proceeded with this term. Mr. Justice Crampton: What was the nature of the proceeding in the case to which you have alluded? Mr. Ford: It was a proceeding in quo warranto. Mr. Justice Crampton: Where are your counsel? Mr. Ford: I have no counsel. The Attorney-General has not had any notice of his motion served. The Chief Justice here took his seat on the bench. Mr. Shell claimed a right to proceed to-morrow morning in the case of Lord Hawarden *v.* Duffy. The Attorney-General insisted on his right to proceed to-morrow morning, and expressed a hope that the Court would not make itself a parry to these delays. Mr. Moore and Mr. Hatchell appeared for the traversers, and contended that the case could not be argued until next term. The Chief Justice said that the Court expected that the parties would be prepared in the morning. Mr. Ford: My Lord, make it Wednesday; our briefs are not ready. The Chief Justice: That is your own fault. You have had four days, and you have been idling all that time. The Court will call the cases on to-morrow. The Court then rose.

The Court of Queen's Bench was occupied all day on Tuesday with the arguments upon the demurrer to the plea of abatement. The following were the points relied upon by the Crown, as set forth in the books of demurrer:—

"The question raised by the plea of abatement in this cause is, that the statute 1 and 2 Victoria, chap. 37., does not extend to the Court of Queen's Bench, and that witnesses to support the indictments preferred in that court should be sworn according to the provisions of the 56th Geo. III. chap. 87.; and it is intended, in support of the demurrer to the plea, to insist that the statute 1 and 2 Victoria, chap. 37., extends to the Court of Queen's Bench, and to all courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in the city and in the county of Dublin; and further, it is intended to object to the said plea, that the said plea does not state the names of the witnesses in the said plea mentioned, or any of them, nor that this witness or their names are unknown; and also that it does not appear by the said plea, nor is it stated by the said plea, that the said witness or any of them was not, previously to their being examined by the jury, duly affirmed in said court of our lady the Queen; and also, that the said plea is argumentative and uncertain, and does not show, except by indictment and inference, that the said indictment was found exclusively upon the evidence of witnesses who were not duly sworn; and also, for that it does not appear in and by any of the said plea, save by the argument and inference, that the said witnesses were not sworn before they were examined in support of the said indictment, and therein the said plea is uncertain and argumentative."

The court presented a most animated appearance; the bar was much crowded, and the side galleries, with the city jury box, were also occupied by barristers. Mr. Ford, one of the solicitors for the traversers, appeared at the Crown side of the court, with Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Steele, Mr. Ray, Dr. Gray, Rev. Thomas Tierney, Rev. P. James Tyrrell, and Mr. Richard Barrett, and handed to the Clerk of the Crown the joinders of these parties. Mr. O'Connell did not appear; but it was stated by Mr. Ford that he would in the course of the day. The Attorney-General then proceeded to argue the points stated, and was followed by Sir C. O'Loghlin in favour of the accused, and in support of their plea of abatement. The Solicitor replied on behalf of the Crown, his address closing about five o'clock. After a brief consultation between the four judges, the Chief Justice said, We will consider the case between this and to-morrow morning. The Court then adjourned.

On the following day his Lordship said that it was the unanimous opinion of the court that the demurrer must be allowed.

This decision is against the accused.

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE. — The sum total of the O'Connell tribute amounts to 4059*l.* collected in metropolitan chapels, which is nearly 2300*l.* more than the collection of last year.

PROVINCIAL.

Wales. — Committal of Rebeccaites. — Three of these rioters having been committed, at Fishguard, to be tried at the next assizes, for destroying the gates and tollhouses at Parkamorfa and that place, have been held to bail, themselves in 100*l.* each and two sureties of 50*l.* each. Twenty-three others have also been committed to take their trial for the same offence, and have been held to bail in 50*l.* each, with two sureties in 25*l.* each. Much excitement prevailed in the town and neighbourhood of Fishguard, and the informers, Thomas Williams and wife, had incurred the displeasure of their riotous fellow-countrymen to such an extent, as to render it necessary for them to be placed under the protection of the military.

Ely. — A Plague of Rats. — There are, at the present time, in and about the fens around Ely, such quantities of rats that their numbers cannot be reckoned. Great efforts have been made to exterminate the vermin; but still they are not sensibly lessened; many acres of wheat must be sown again, and this again may fall a prey to their incursions. Poison is laid in large quantities, which must take effect, as the bait has disappeared by the morning. Mr. W. Harlock has had men employed on his farm for some time past to take these animals, and they have destroyed the almost incredible number of above two thousand.

Brighton. — Great Landslip. — On Wednesday morning several hundred tons of earth and chalk slipped into the sea, near Kemp Town, Brighton, and, we regret to add, carried with it two men and a boy, one of whom was killed on the spot. Holden, the unfortunate man who lost his life, was a carter in the service of Mr. Saxby, of Rottingdean. He had left home with a horse and cart, for the purpose of getting a load of turnips which were growing at the brink of the cliff. He was accompanied by the cow-boy and a man. Before they had commenced loading the cart, they approached close to the edge of the cliff, for the purpose of looking at the sea, it being then high water. Holden approached nearest the edge of the cliff, when, all at once, an immense slip of earth suddenly took place, and he was thrown forward, and buried in the falling mass. The other two were carried upon the top of the earth to the foot of the cliff, and escaped with very trifling injury. Owing to the tide being high, and washing the foot of the cliff, the sufferers could not be approached by the beach. One of the coast guard who witnessed the accident, immediately gave an alarm, and the cliff crane, invented by Mr. Johnstone, was immediately taken out, when two of the coastguard were let down. They brought up the man and the cow-boy unhurt, but nearly an hour elapsed before the body of Holden was dug out. He was of course quite dead.

Chatham. — Self-Mutilation of a Deserter. — Last week Mr. Bines, one of the Chatham constables, apprehended a man in a beer-shop in that town, on suspicion of his being a deserter. He gave the name of John Thompson, but on examination it turned out that his real name was William Devereux, a deserter from the depot of the 77th foot, stationed at Sheerness, and he was accordingly given up to the military authorities, and confined in the guard-room at Chatham barracks. On the following day the man, who had fully made up his mind to escape military service, managed to get possession of a knife, with which he completely severed the fore-finger of his right hand, in order to incapacitate himself. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he remains in a very precarious state.

HER MAJESTY'S INTENDED TOUR.

MEETING AT TAMWORTH TO PREPARE FOR HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION.

Tamworth, Tuesday. — Since the announcement on Saturday last that her Majesty and Prince Albert intended visiting Drayton Manor, we have been all on the tip-toe, and nothing is to be left undone to testify our loyalty to a sovereign who, above all others, deserves well of her people. Yesterday the walls of the town were thickly covered with bills, calling a meeting of the inhabitants of Tamworth, for the purpose of considering and arranging plans for the reception of her most gracious Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert in that place on their anticipated visit to Drayton Manor. In compliance with this notice, a numerous and most respectable meeting was held to-day. Among those present were the Hon. W. Y. Peel, E. Peel, Esq., William Willington, Esq., General A'Court, Colonel Dickenson, Major Bamford, William Younge, Esq., S. P. Wilferstan, Esq., and the Rev. R. C. Savage, Vicar, C. Thompson, R. W. Lloyd, Mr Garton, and the Rev. James Kelly, a Roman Catholic clergyman, and a great number of other gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. At half past eleven o'clock Thos. Bramhall, Esq., Mayor, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Peel, took his seat, and briefly opened the business. He was quite certain they all felt that deep loyalty which would lead them to second every effort that might be made to show their attachment to our most gracious Queen and her illustrious consort, whom he was proud to learn would visit them with her Majesty on Tuesday next. He rejoiced to find that the call he had made upon them had been so well responded to by that numerous and most respectable meeting, and that they would well carry out the work they had now commenced. The subject had been considered, and it was deemed advisable that an address should be presented to her Majesty from the mayor and corporation, and one from the inhabitants; that their addresses should be presented at Drayton Manor, and not on the arrival of the Queen in the town. It was deemed advisable that her Majesty should not, after travelling such a long distance, be required to take part in a procession, but that she should be allowed to pass with all reasonable speed from the station to Drayton Manor. The mayor and corporation would meet her Majesty at the station, and conduct her into the town with all those honours which they would hear noticed by gentlemen who would address them. The Hon. W. Y. Peel then rose and said there was only one feeling pervading the breast of every one present, and that was an earnest and ardent desire on the part of every one amongst them, that the reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert should be such as would prove how highly they valued the great honour conferred upon that town and neighbourhood, and that it should be such as would not only demonstrate their affection for the person of their gracious Queen, but testify their admiration of those virtues which adorned her Majesty. With a view of carrying out the object for which they had assembled, he had been desired by his Right Hon. relative to put down twenty guineas, and he himself should put down ten, and he had no doubt every gentleman present would contribute such sum as he might think proper. He should move a resolution that the members of the town council be appointed a general committee to carry out the arrangements for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert, with full power to avail themselves of the necessary assistance they may obtain from other gentlemen. Other gentlemen addressed the meeting, when it was arranged that the triumphal arches, and other demonstrations of respect and loyalty, should be exhibited on the occasion adverted to. A committee was appointed to carry out the general arrangements, and upwards of one hundred guineas were subscribed in the room. The meeting then separated.

METROPOLITAN.

DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.

On Monday a public meeting was held in the theatre of the Western Literary Institution, Leicester Square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the destitution now existing in the metropolis, and also for adopting measures to alleviate the distresses of the houseless poor. On the committee entering the theatre, the Rev. Mr. Ward was voted to the chair, supported by Lord Dudley Stuart, Viscount Ranelagh, Sir Joseph Copley, Mr. Robinson, chairman of Lloyd's, Mr. Hankey, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, Mr. Pagliano; and amongst other gentlemen present were Sir De Lacy Evans, Hon. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Kingscote, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Luke Hansard, Mr. Walter, and others. Mr. Arber, the promoter of the measure, briefly explained to the meeting that it was originally proposed to pass a series of resolutions; the first, to the effect that the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, with the parochial clergy, be requested to become president and vice-presidents of the proposed institution; the second, that a provisional committee be appointed; and the last, that a public subscription be set on foot in behalf of the institution, to be called the Western Refuge for the Destitute. These resolutions, however, were thought by some of the gentlemen on the committee to be hardly comprehensive enough in their nature. Viscount Ranelagh said that he was decidedly of this opinion. He thought that if any measures were taken they ought to meet adequately the destitution that now existed in the metropolis, to be taken on a national and comprehensive scale. The house of refuge to be established should be as well known as St. Paul's. Lord Dudley Stuart was most happy to take part in any measure that might tend to obliterate the reproach which all must feel so grievously attached to the wealthier classes of this metropolis, in having neglected so long to provide a refuge for those houseless and shelterless beings who thronged our public thoroughfares and parks. He knew of no one to whom the presidency of such an institution could better be entrusted than to the Lord Bishop of London; but at the same time he would not enter upon the question, whether such an institution should be maintained exclusively by members of the Church. He would conclude by moving that it is expedient to establish an institution for the relief of the houseless and destitute poor in the metropolis, and would suggest that the meeting be adjourned to Exeter Hall until some future day, and that the Bishop of London be requested to preside. Mr. B. B. Cabbell was in favour of a comprehensive plan, but objected to the word refuge. While the institution should be one that would furnish the wanderer with a night's shelter, inquiry should at the same time be made into the cause of his destitution, so as to prevent its recurrence. He would cordially second the resolution. Sir De Lacy Evans thought, that with reference to the question mooted by the Noble Lord, as to whether the care of the institution should or should not be confined to clergymen of the Church, it was a question which had better be avoided. On the other hand, he thought that a national or more comprehensive plan was not practicable, as there were already institutions of the kind in Marylebone and the city. Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Kingscote, Mr. Robinson, and other gentlemen then addressed the meeting. It was suggested that the Fleet Prison might be appropriated as a place of refuge; and the meeting, after the appointment of a provisional committee, consisting principally of the gentlemen present, broke up, but amid some little disorder, occasioned by the pertinacious tom-foolery of a man named Atcherley, who was indignantly hooted from the meeting.

Church Extension. — A meeting of the Society for Church Extension was held on Monday last, the Bishop of London in the chair, when grants of money were voted towards building additional churches or chapels at Alltygryg, Llangerick, Glamorganshire; at Kensal Green, Middlesex; at Wood Green, Tottenham; St. George, Leeds; at Cowhill, Oldham; at Plymouth; and at Trawden, Lancashire; also towards enlarging the church at Bovingdon, Hertfordshire; enlarging the church at Owston, Lincolnshire; rescating, or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Batcombe, Somerset; Burton, Westmoreland; Stoke Golding, Leicestershire; Tavistock, Devonshire; and Wanborough, Wiltshire.

Court of Aldermen. — On Tuesday, a court was held for the despatch of business. The Lord Mayor having taken the chair, Mr. Alderman Brown moved, in most handsome terms, a vote of thanks to Alderman Humphery, for the uniform kindness, impartiality, and good temper which had distinguished him during his recent tenure of the mayoralty, which had secured for him, on his retirement from that office, the good wishes and esteem of all his fellow citizens. The vote was carried unanimously and with acclamation. Alderman Copeland brought up the report of the Gaol Committee, which, amongst other necessary changes, recommended the appointment of a superintendent, with a salary of 300*l.* a year and 50*l.* a year for a house. He represented the anxiety with which the committee engaged in a subject of such extreme importance, and stated that they had not yet completed their investigation into the medical department, and other matters which necessarily would occupy their serious attention. The report was referred back to the committee, and the testimonials of the candidates for the office of superintendent of the gaol of Newgate were ordered to be examined, Alderman Copeland stating that the Duke of Wellington had recommended Captain Kincaid, the present governor of Bridewell, to the corporation, as eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of the situation. After some other unimportant business, the court adjourned.

Metropolitan Improvements. — In a few days the clump of buildings at the end of Broad Street, St. Giles's, forming Middle Row, will be entirely removed, as workmen are now employed taking them down. By this demolition a spacious opening will be made from Monmouth Street and Great St. Andrew Street to Holborn. The whole of the houses of the west side of Upper St. Martin's Lane are to be pulled down for the purpose of forming a wider area, this being a continuation of the contemplated alterations from Coventry Street to Long Acre. It is also intended to apply to Parliament, at the commencement of next session, for an act to widen and improve the carriage road of Piccadilly, and to use for that purpose, by her Majesty's permission, so much of the Green Park as will make Piccadilly from Bolton Street to Park Lane of a uniform width of 70 feet or thereabouts.

Destitution in London. — During the last few days, though the weather has been mild, there have been as many as 300 men, women, and children admitted into the Refuge for the Destitute, Playhouse Yard; there having been, since the opening last Monday week, 642 provided with nightly lodging, and who also have given them a slice of bread night and morning. There will be no more than 300 allowed admission until the cold weather sets in, for fear of fever, which happened last year, from too many being congregated together. On Tuesday night Lord Dudley Stuart, in company with another nobleman, visited the institution, as also did the Rev. Dr. Wrench, rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill. His Lordship went through the different wards, three of which are 102 feet long, when, after inspecting the various plans adopted for the accommodation of the inmates, which were explained to him by Mr. Ashton, the superintendent, in which he was occupied a considerable time, he took his departure. Last year, there were admitted 6681 applicants, among whom were distributed 1050 loaves. It is expected, as the institution has been opened six weeks earlier than usual, that the number which will be admitted this year will be above 10,000.

Smithfield Club Cattle Show. — This annual exhibition at King Street, Portman Square, will open earlier by some days this season than usual, and will continue from the 6th to the 9th of December. Preparations are being made to open it on even a more extended scale, with superior accommodation, than last year. The whole of the extensive area in front has been covered in with tarpauling, with superior modes of ventilation, and the space for the accommodation of sheep and pigs has been much enlarged, whilst the facilities for inspecting the different animals have been considerably increased.

Destructive Fire at Messrs. Bramah's Manufactory. — On Monday morning, shortly after four o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out at the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Bramah and Prestige, engineers and patentees of the "Bramah lock." The fire was discovered raging with fearful violence in the foundry at the north-eastern end of the building. The buildings consist of several rooms, associated in one extensive erection, lying between Belgrave Place on the north and Eaton Place on the south. They were fortunately detached from any others, and enclosed in an area of at least 200 feet by 60. For some little time difficulty was experienced in obtaining water; at length, however, a copious supply flowed from the main, and the engines were brought into full play. By half past four Mr. Braidwood arrived, and a strong body of the force with the engines from several stations being upon the spot, they attacked the fire, and the effect was visible in less than an hour, for by half past five all danger was at an end. The whole of the premises are destroyed; and the stock, consisting of much valuable material and many expensive manufactured articles, is quite spoilt. The amount of the damage it is impossible correctly to estimate. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, for on examining the premises it was found that they had been broken open. Upon the premises several fire engines were kept constantly charged in case of an accident; but upon the police and inhabitants rushing into the yard, it was found that the hose of the engine in front of where the fire originated was removed. The damage done is variously estimated. The firm is insured in the Sun, Phœnix, Royal Exchange, and Imperial fire offices. The opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary is strongly entertained by some of the persons employed on the premises, and that a burglary and robbery had first been committed. This belief is grounded upon the fact, that upon some of the broken glass in the counting house window, through which the entrance is supposed to have been effected, fresh marks of blood were discovered, as if the burglars had cut themselves in the act of breaking open the premises. The police are engaged in investigating the circumstances.

Attempted Suicide by Mr. C. Gubbins. — On Monday an attempt on the part of this gentleman to commit suicide was the cause of much excitement in the vicinity of Mr. Joseph Hume's residence, the scene of this occurrence. It appears that Mr. Gubbins, who is about thirty years of age, and son of the late General Gubbins, formerly of Madras, married the eldest daughter of Mr. Hume, M. P., a short time since. During the last few weeks they have been staying on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, in Lincolnshire. They returned to town from Redburn on Saturday, and were to stay a few days at Mr. Hume's residence, prior to their departure for India. Mr. Gubbins having been about to resume his official duties there. On Monday morning, shortly before five o'clock, the screams of Mrs. Gubbins awoke Mr. Hume and his family, and it was discovered that the unfortunate gentleman had thrown himself from his bed-room window, on the third floor, on to the pavement. He was found there lying in a pool of blood. Having been conveyed into the house in an insensible state, Dr. Arnot, of Bedford Square, Mr. Liston, and several other members of the medical profession, were sent for, and promptly arrived, when it was discovered that, in addition to other serious injuries, Mr. Gubbins had sustained a a compound fracture of one of his thighs, and that his other leg was broken.

Death from Want. — At an inquest on Monday night, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of Morris Kearing, the wife of deceased said: During the time the theatres are open I go out a charing to Mr. Simpson's of the Albion Hotel, Brydges Street, from eight o'clock in the morning until twelve and one o'clock the next morning, for which I receive 5*s.* per week. On Friday morning last, my husband had been ill for some time, I left home at eight o'clock, and did not return until between one and two o'clock the next morning. I was let in by the landlady, and on proceeding up stairs I found the two children huddled up in bed by the side of my husband, who was quite dead and stiff; there was no fire or light in the room, and the children said they had tried to wake their father, but could not make him hear. When I left home there was nothing but two cold potatoes in the house, which the children told me their father had given them for their tea; and all they had had on the previous day was a piece of dry bread, which my husband could not eat. I had applied to St. Giles's parish for relief when we lived in it, but only received one loaf of bread; on applying a second time, their answer was that we must come into the workhouse; but being able to obtain a partial livelihood at Mr. Simpson's, I declined the offer of the parish, and I afterwards removed with my family into Drury Court, when my husband continued to get still worse. I had not applied for assistance to this parish, thinking all parishes alike in their practice, and being likewise afraid of being separated from my husband and children. Out of my week's wages of 5*s.* I have to pay 2*s.* 9*d.* for rent, and I have parted with nearly every article of furniture to get necessaries for my husband and children. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Natural death, accelerated by starvation." The jury afterwards collected some silver for the poor widow, to which the coroner subscribed with his accustomed liberality.

Alleged Ill-treatment in Cold Bath-Fields Prison. — At an inquest on Monday, touching the death of David Williams, aged 24, a notorious thief, and late a prisoner in the House of Correction, Andrew Burns, a fellow-prisoner with the deceased from last May until the present month, said the deceased was well and hearty when he entered the prison, but about July last he was very ill, and went to the surgeon for advice. Witness afterwards heard Allen, the infirmary warden, say there was nothing the matter with him, adding that he should report him to the governor for trying to evade labour. He was taken before the governor, and placed in the dark cell. When he came back he was put on the wheel, and being found talking to another prisoner, he was locked up again, and kept on bread and water. After this he was very bad, but he was

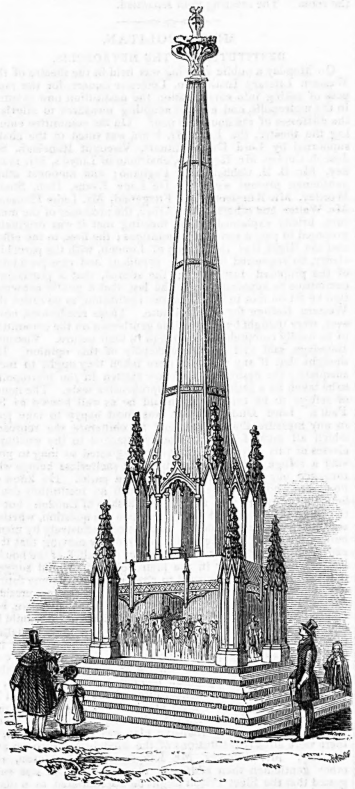
afraid to complain for fear of being locked up again. Witness had heard the governor direct the turnkey to keep a sharp look out after the prisoner. He got worse and could not eat his victuals, and during the last week of his confinement asked permission of the surgeon to keep off the wheel. Permission was not granted, however; and witness considered that he had been shamefully treated while in confinement. When the deceased came out of prison, he came to witness's house in West Street. He complained of having been starved; the bones were nearly protruding through his skin, and he was obliged to have a pillow to sit upon. The next morning he was removed to the hospital, and died on Friday week. Mr. Alfred Eccles, house-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's, said deceased was admitted to the hospital suffering from an affection of the windpipe. He died from inflammation of the larynx. Other witnesses having been examined, the coroner summed up at great length, commenting on the circumstances as detailed in the evidence, and the room having been cleared, the jury, after half an hour's deliberation, found "That the deceased had died from inflammation of the throat, which he was less able to bear up against from his low state of health consequent on the prison dietary."

FATHER MATHEW'S MONUMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

The friends and supporters of Father Mathew at Liverpool, in imitation of his Cork admirers, contemplate erecting a monument to the temperance apostle, as a token of the respect and esteem which they have for his exalted character. Our engraving is a correct representation of the proposed erection.

GENERAL NARVAEZ.

The resignation of Narvaez from the councils of the Queen of Spain is an event likely to be attended with material effect on the future acts of the present government. Narvaez is a man not likely to remain idle. If not doing good, he must be doing mischief; and we should not be surprised to hear of his speedy appearance at the Hotel de Courcelles. The correspondent of a morning paper has described his resignation thus:—"The Queen gave a grand dinner, November 9., at which the ministers and several senators and deputies were present. Her Majesty sat between M. Oniz, the President of the Senate, and M. Olozaga, President of the Congress; M. Lopez, the President of the Council of Ministers, was placed in front of the Queen. General Narvaez was absent, and his absence was accounted for on the ground of illness, which was the excuse he sent. The true reason, however, was, that General Narvaez had quarrelled with the ministers. He considered that the prosecution directed against those who were accused of firing at him was not carried on with sufficient activity; and he thought that the ministry wished to take them out of the jurisdiction of the military tribunals, and to try them before the civil courts. It is at all events certain, that, after having received from her Majesty *al santo* (the military password), he placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen, and then attempted to speak to her Majesty against the ministry; but the Queen (who received him very coldly) stopped him rather peremptorily with these words, 'I wish to be left with my ministers.' It is thought that General Narvaez's resignation will hasten the change of ministry, more especially as Lopez persists in his resolution



FATHER MATHEW'S MONUMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

GENERAL NARVAEZ.

to retire. It is said, besides, that the Queen has retained the resignation of the present ministers in her hands, and that she only continues them provisionally in their functions.

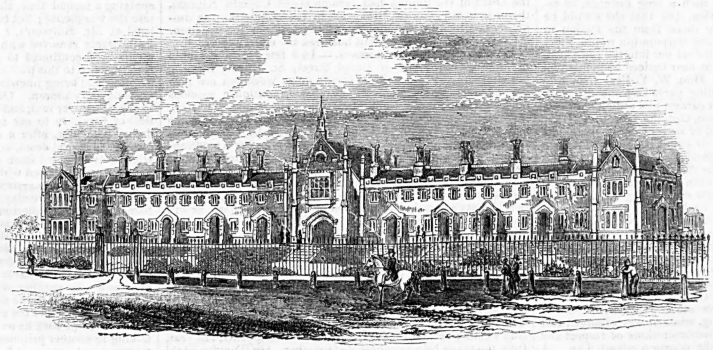
THE ALMSHOUSES OF THE TAILORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Within a short distance of the Hampstead Road, as it passes over Haverstock Hill, a neat and comfortable row of houses is to be seen, of red brick, and of Gothic architecture; in the centre is an unassuming chapel of the same materials. Along the whole front of the buildings, a kind of orthographical puzzle may be traced, consisting of a certain number of capital letters, with considerable intervals between each: these being duly deciphered, may be read—The Tailors' Institution.

The care bestowed by different trades on their decayed members, in former times, when the various trades guilds (the ancestors of our present city companies) flourished, attracted a considerable share of their attention; but under the present system of comparative free trade, these companies retain little but their name, as far as their special craft is concerned; and the Merchant Tailors' Company cannot, perhaps, reckon half-a-dozen members who practise the art from which it takes its name. In consequence of this, bodies of men, whose interests were similar, have united to establish various institutions for their mutual benefit: among these, the Licensed Victuallers of London first stood forward; and the liberal manner in which they have contributed to the education of their children, and the necessitous members of their body, deserves the most ample praise, and calls aloud for imitation. Already several trades have followed their example, and lately the Tailors' Institution has been called into existence. An attempt was first made by the journeymen themselves to establish an institution for the purpose of relieving their distressed brethren; and as much as between two and three thousand pounds were accumulated for the purpose; but the money being incautiously invested, was lost to the members, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the parties in whose hands it was placed. This bad success of their first attempt paralysed their exertions for some time. At length, in 1836, another society was formed for the same purpose, and the contributions of the masters solicited; the latter willingly agreed to co-operate with the journeymen on the condition of sharing in the management of the concern. From this emanated the present society, called "The Tailors' Benevolent Institution," for the relief of aged and afflicted members of the trade. It was established on the 10th of February, 1837. For some time previous to this, the masters and men had been at variance, and the latter struck for wages. To meet the inconvenience occasioned by this strike, the masters also combined, and subscribed among themselves considerable sums of money. Both parties had become reconciled, and the balance of money in hand was bestowed as a peace offering upon the new society. Two funds were established, one called the "Building Fund," for the erection of almshouses, and the second the "Relief Fund;" to both these the masters contributed liberally, and none more so than the present Mr. Stultz, nephew of the celebrated man of that name, who, for so many years, led the fashion among his own craft in this metropolis, and was regarded as the *arbiter elegantiarum* of those who aspired to elegance and fashion in their dress. After amassing an ample fortune in this country, this Rothschild of the tailors ended his days in the south of France. There, even in death, he evinced his taste, and selected for the resting-place of his mortal remains a most romantic spot, surrounded by evergreens, where a classical monument has been erected to his memory. Mr. Stultz, his nephew, who bids fair to rival his uncle in his skill and taste, has at the same time shown his charitable munificence in forwarding the establishment of the institution we are speaking of. To this end it is believed he has expended not less than 16,000*l.* The ground on which the almshouses stand was purchased by him at the cost of 4000*l.*; and, in addition, he built the chapel and six of the houses at his own expense. The first stone of this building was laid by the Marquis of Salisbury in 1842, and the erection was completed at the commencement of the present year. Between thirty and forty decayed members of the trade have already found a refuge and a comfortable provision for life within the walls of the building. A man and his wife occupy two rooms, and are furnished with a bedstead, 8*s.* a week, and coals and candles; a single man has but one room, but he is supplied with a bedstead, a table, and two chairs, with the same allowance of money and firing. When the houses are full, and the relief fund will enable the society to do so, other successful candidates will receive weekly relief at their own houses. The tenants of the almshouses are elected by the votes of the society generally, every annual subscription of one guinea from a master, or seven shillings from a working-member, giving the privilege of one vote. But in consequence of the liberal advances of Mr. Stultz, who may be regarded as the founder of the institution, himself and his successors have the power of nominating two of the inmates, and to fill up the place of either who may happen to die. When the liberal donor of the ground placed the property in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the society, he made the following singular stipulation, that if either of the trustees should become possessed of a vote for a member of Parliament, in consequence of his holding the trust, and should exercise his right of voting, that the simple fact should disqualify him from holding the trust any longer, as perfectly as if he had been carried off by death.

The chapel of the institution, which rears its modest belfry in the centre, is a neat Gothic building. A clergyman of the Church of England has been appointed to perform the service of the church, and the western wing of the almshouses is devoted to his accommodation. On Saturday, the 23d of June, the Bishop of London performed the ceremony of consecration, its founder and the members of the committee of the institution, together with the inmates and a large assemblage of friends and subscribers being present.

The funded stock of the society already exceeds 11,000*l.*, and the annual subscriptions amount to more than 1000*l.*



TAILORS' ALMSHOUSES.

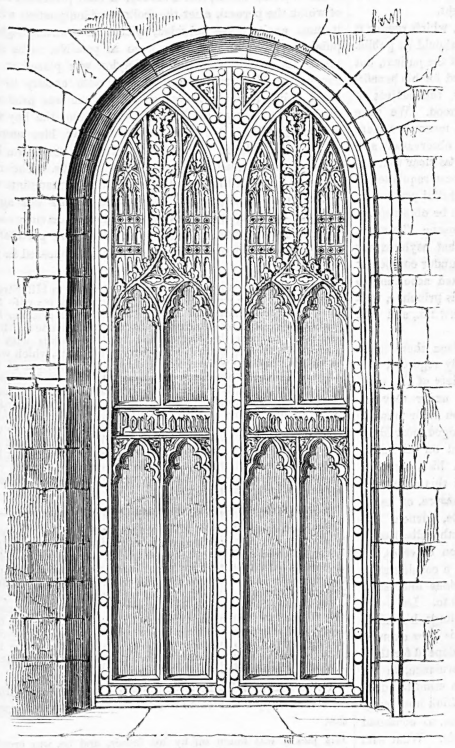
M. BERRYER.

This accomplished statesman and celebrated avocat is at present in England, in the suite of the Duc de Bordeaux. He has throughout his life been remarkable for his strenuous support of royalty against all opposition, and under every circumstance. Jules Janin has thus pencilled him:—

BERRYER.

What was Berryer under Charles X.? A young avocat, full of talent, it is true, but who wished for advancement in order that he might one day become powerful. M. Berryer, perhaps, owes more gratitude to the revolution of July than even M. Thiers. It made M. Berryer minister of state; it made M. Berryer the head of a party, a noble party, but one which was dejected, conquered, crushed—unfortunate on all sides as respects courage, public opinion, and devotedness. Was not this a touching action of Berryer's? When every body abandoned the legitimate king—when the royalists of France could do little but vent their dissatisfaction in useless punsters, a loyalist in his very nature, thought of nothing but increasing his revenues, and renewing the leases of his farmers—when M. de Chateaubriand himself, fatigued with a struggle of sixty years, bade adieu to the political world—when egotism was met every where in the France of the royalists, Berryer alone presents himself, and mounts the breach—alone he undertakes the defence of those isolated interests—alone h

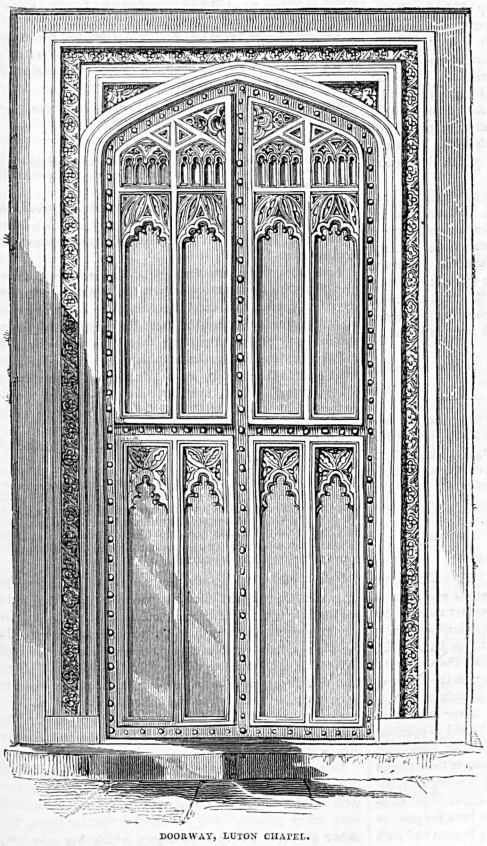
ventures to raise his voice in favour of this discarded opinion—alone, when the Duchess de Berri compromises her son's cause, by her courage and by her weaknesses, Berryer appears, and covers this noble woman with his pardon and his esteem. This is what the revolution of July did for M. Berryer, the avocat. It made him the defender of the widow and the orphan; but it was a royal widow—it was an orphan who was the king of France, the grandson of St. Louis, and of Louis XIV. Thus the eyes of all royalist Europe were fixed on M. Berryer; every word of his resounds to the heart of thrones; kings invoked him in their anguish as the mariner in the shipwreck invokes *Notre Dame de bon Secours*. But he pursues his own path, and follows, without any deviation, the line which he has marked out for himself; he accuses, he attacks, he condemns with all his power, what he calls the thunderbolt of July. He takes a bitter and malignant joy in gathering up all the deceptions, all the falsehoods, all the impostures, all the paradoxes of the revolution, which overturned the throne of Charles X. He attacks it on every side; he gives it no quarter; he turns often to the new powers, and when they complain bitterly that all authority is broken; that royalty itself is despised; and that the people of France have entirely lost the principle of obedience and duty, Berryer rises in the midst of the Chamber, and darting around him that ironical and fiery glance so perfectly irresistible—"*It is you*," says he, "*you who have first broken authority, degraded royalty, destroyed obedience; do not then complain of reaping what you have yourselves sown*." Berryer's passion is wise and well regulated, his very confusion is logical. Although admirably concealed, his powers are great and dauntless. Excellent improvisator as he is, he yet knows very well at the first word of his speech, what he seeks and by what means he will attain the end he proposes to himself. His reasoning is governed by laws, from which he never swerves. He commands in a calm and simple manner; he lays here and there the first foundations of his dilemma; by degrees, and without letting it appear, he draws the circle of Popilius, in which he intends to stifle his adversary under the redoubled blows of this eloquence, so calm in its exordium, so formidable and so unavoidable in its peroration. The crushed man struggles in vain under this eloquent passion, the approach of which he did not feel. At other times, M. Berryer, who forms the greatest amusement of the Chamber, plays with his audience as the cat does with the mouse. He leads the attentive assembly through a thousand flowery paths, showing them half his thought, under a thousand different aspects, all full of interest. The Chamber soon yields itself to the delight of sitting at its ease; but suddenly Berryer stops and breaks off the sentence he had just commenced; he returns as if he had forgotten his duty to follow pleasure; he challenges the minister who just now hung upon his words open mouthed, like any simple mortal, and as his is a memory which retains everything, without suffering one point to escape him, the orator now seizes his prey, tears him to pieces, and throws the shreds among the deputies who listen to him; and these same deputies, led away by so much eloquence, conquered by so much boldness, have more than once forgotten that they are the majority, that they were the friends of the minister, and have applauded this implacable enemy of the revolution of July.



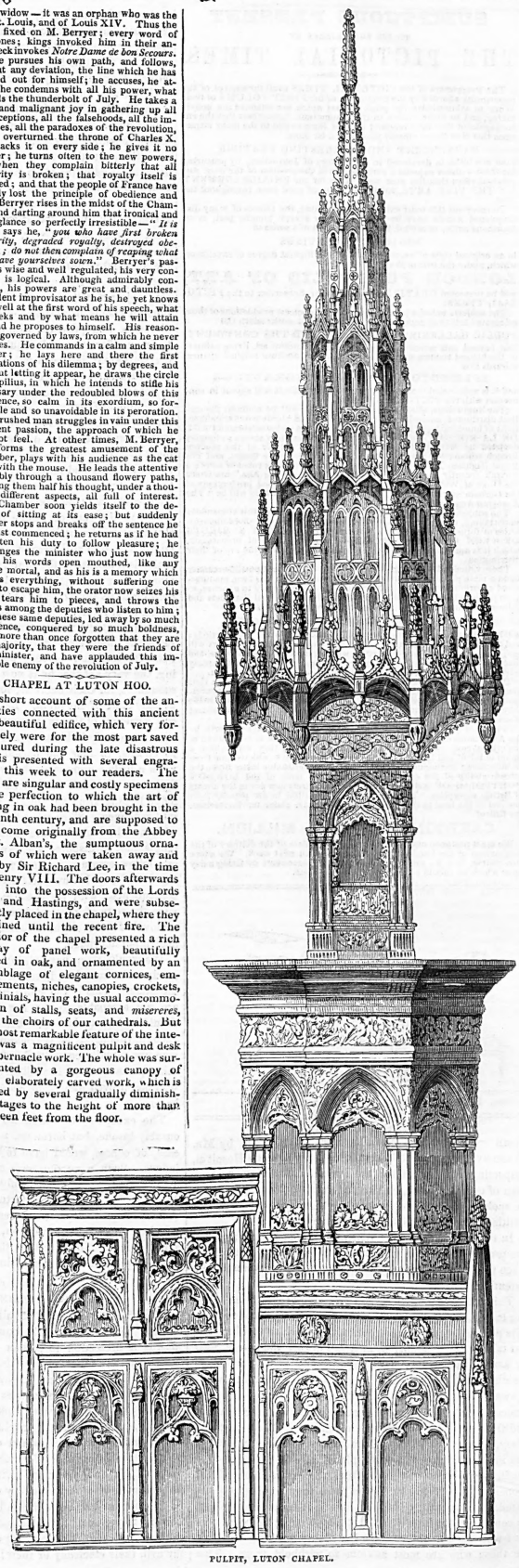
DOORWAY, LUTON CHAPEL.

CHAPEL AT LUTON HOO.

A short account of some of the antiquities connected with this ancient and beautiful edifice, which very fortunately were for the most part saved uninjured during the late disastrous fire, is presented with several engravings this week to our readers. The doors are singular and costly specimens of the perfection to which the art of carving in oak had been brought in the sixteenth century, and are supposed to have come originally from the Abbey at St. Alban's, the sumptuous ornaments of which were taken away and sold by Sir Richard Lee, in the time of Henry VIII. The doors afterwards came into the possession of the Lords Hoo and Hastings, and were subsequently placed in the chapel, where they remained until the recent fire. The interior of the chapel presented a rich display of panel work, beautifully carved in oak, and ornamented by an assemblage of elegant cornices, embattlements, niches, canopies, crockets, and finials, having the usual accommodation of stalls, seats, and *miserere*s, as in the choirs of our cathedrals. But the most remarkable feature of the interior was a magnificent pulpit and desk of tabernacle work. The whole was surmounted by a gorgeous canopy of most elaborately carved work, which is carried by several gradually diminishing stages to the height of more than eighteen feet from the floor.



DOORWAY, LUTON CHAPEL.



PULPIT, LUTON CHAPEL.

SUMPTUOUS PRESENT

TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS BY

THE PICTORIAL TIMES.

The Proprietors of the PICTORIAL TIMES avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the completion of the FIRST VOLUME of their Work to acknowledge the great success which has attended the undertaking, and to make known to their numerous Subscribers that the encouragement they have received enables them to add to the many attractions this Newspaper already possesses, a far more

MAGNIFICENT AND INTERESTING FEATURE

than any hitherto developed in the History of Journalism, by procuring for them without expense a participation in the produce of the most stupendous effort that has ever been made for the ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS, and the diffusion of good taste throughout the land.

To carry out this most extensive undertaking, the talents of many distinguished Artists have been employed for several months past, at an enormous outlay of capital, in the production of a series of

GIGANTIC ENGRAVINGS

in an original style of execution, and of the highest degree of excellence, which, under the title of the

LONDON PORTFOLIO OF ART,

will be presented GRATIS! to every regular Subscriber to the PICTORIAL TIMES.

The subjects to be issued will comprise the choicest productions of those celebrated artists of antiquity whose magnificent works adorn the

PUBLIC GALLERIES OF ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

But beyond this selection from the gems of ancient art, living painters of the highest renown have been engaged to contribute original pictures towards this

SPLENDID SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS

and it is anticipated that some of their noblest efforts will appear in connection with the PICTORIAL TIMES.

The Engravings, already far advanced, which will be amongst the earliest distributed, comprise several of WILKIE'S highly popular delineations of humble life; an English Historical Picture by the celebrated PAUL DE LA ROCHE; and one of those stirring military scenes so forcibly depicted by HORACE VERNET, the chief painter of the modern French school; full length portraits of Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attired in their gorgeous robes of state; a portrait recently painted of "the Great Captain of the Age," his Grace the Duke of Wellington; also some of the most valued productions of the German and Italian schools, the first issued of which will be "The Avenging Angel," by RETHEL.

The subjects enumerated above form only a portion of this stupendous undertaking, which, as it more fully developes itself, will afford opportunities of future announcements that shall disclose MANY SUBJECTS OF EVEN GREATER INTEREST now in course of preparation, which it is not considered advisable to make known until the eve of their distribution.

These valuable Engravings will be printed in the finest possible manner upon a plate paper of the most silken texture, which has been manufactured according to a new improvement, and without regard to expense, so as to produce many thousand impressions, all of that equal sharpness and delicacy which usually characterises early proof impressions

Subscribers for Six and Twelve Months

will be entitled to receive the Engravings presented during those periods; and the Proprietors wish it to be distinctly understood that no papers will ever be permitted to leave their office without their companion prints, and that therefore the agent who receives the subscription will be the party responsible for their safe delivery with the papers of the Subscribers.

These splendid works of art, issued without any extra charge, are thus placed within the means of alike the humble and the rich. Their excellence will fit them equally to adorn the walls of the Cottage, and make them no mean ornaments to the chambers of the more magnificent Mansion.

In point of quality, they shall rival any of the Engravings put forth by the Art Unions of the Kingdom, and yet be attainable at one-twentieth of the others' cost. Collected together in a portfolio, they will exhibit a union of talent and labour so costly, so elaborate, and so unique, that from its surpassing splendour they will reflect an imperishable lustre upon the artistic ability of the country, and cause the issue of the LONDON PORTFOLIO OF ART to be hailed as an entirely new era in the annals of British enterprise. They will make the beautiful in art popular from one end of the land to the other, and, not inaptly, claim for themselves, the title of

CARTOONS FOR THE MILLION.

We must postpone our announcement of the date of the delivery of the Engravings of the London Portfolio of Art until next week. We adopt this course, that we may not disappoint our Subscribers by fixing a day upon which we should be unable to make the issue.

The Pictorial Times.

London, Saturday, November 25. 1843.

STATE PATIENTS.

Some very judicious remarks were lately made by Mr. Wakley, at an inquest held at University College Hospital, respecting institutions for the insane. Mr. Wakley is a man of common sense, and he understands the subject which he spoke about; his opinions, therefore, respecting it are entitled to more than ordinary deference.

In the judgment of Mr. Wakley, public lunatic asylums are preferable to those of a private nature; and particularly since the latter afford, to their conductors, a premium for the detention of patients.

This, there is no doubt, they do. We are far from wishing to bring a sweeping charge against numbers of respectable persons, who are the proprietors of such establishments; but taking them simply as men, we argue, that there must be among them a leaven of cupidity and selfishness, from which it is highly desirable that temptation should be withdrawn. Be it recollected, further, that, in very many instances, their interests are common with those of the relatives and friends of the unfortunates committed to their custody. They, from the detention of the patient, derive a greater or less income; those who have placed him in their hands, a profit, very generally at least, from the management of his property. Of all the victims of false imprisonment the reputed, but wrongfully confined, lunatic is the most helpless; he cannot act for himself; and it may be, that the very persons who should naturally be the champions of his rights, are those who are most anxious to withhold them. This statement is occasionally exemplified; rarely it is true: and we trust that the sordid wickedness of incarcerating a kinsman as a madman, for lucre, is an uncommon crime; still we know that this has been done; and for one evil deed revealed, there are many never brought to light.

There are, however, other considerations, which render it desirable that institutions for the insane should be public. Their object is, not only the safe custody of the patient, but also, if possible, his cure. They are intended for his benefit, as well as for the safety of society. Now, the subject of Insanity is admitted to be but little understood. We have much to learn respecting it. What readier means are there of supplying this deficiency than scientific observation and research, multiplied and attentive? It must be clear that the best, we may say the only, way to secure these requisites, is the authoritative appointment of the most skilful persons in the medical profession, whose services can be obtained for the purpose, to the superintendence of the insane. To effect this object it will of course be necessary that asylums for lunatics should be national establishments, under competent direction, and provided with officers, selected according to their qualifications and acquirements. This principle, to a certain extent, has been acted upon at Hanwell, and with very satisfactory results.

Between the lunatic asylum and the prison there is no very wide difference. The convict is justly regarded as a moral patient. No one questions the propriety of the penitentiary and the house of correction being under Government control. The necessity of enforcing on their inmates such discipline and regulations as may be judged most likely to work their reformation, is acknowledged on all hands. This could only be done by the State. A like necessity exists in the case of insane persons—with this difference, that their treatment is a matter, in some measure, of ascertained, and, in a still greater, of ascertainable, science. Insanity is a disease of the brain, and, like all other diseases, is more or less remediable in a large proportion of cases, according to its severity and extent. Here is a consideration which must render this question one of serious interest to any mind but one in the state which it relates to. Let every reader of these remarks reflect, that his feelings, his affections, his intellect, the very perceptions he is now exercising, the very act that he is now performing, depend for their soundness, for their exercise, for their performance, on the healthy state of his brain. Let him bear in mind the delicate structure of that mysterious organ, and think how many causes are daily liable to disarrange its fibres, to confound its chords, to mar the harmony of its music. What wild work a little opium or alcohol will make of the noblest intelligence! A vesicle of water, a small drop of blood, will dislodge Reason from her throne, and convert the philosopher into a maniac. Then what follows? The misery, perhaps, of those who looked to the patient for subsistence; their entanglement in disputes and lawsuits; their ruin. The life of a fellow-creature, perhaps a near relative, is sacrificed by the lunatic, or his own self destroyed. And these frightful consequences, with their cause, might often be prevented, were the state of medical knowledge such as to effect the removal of some slight circumstance on which the mental aberration depended.

We would, then, have all lunatics, with an exception presently to be mentioned, taken charge of, and cared for by the State. This is the more fitting, since such personages are not amenable to the law: wherefore public security should be had against their being able to break it. Strangely enough, this principle is recognised in the case of a madman who has actually committed a crime; as if, in the nature of things, there were any difference between an individual who had proved himself mischievous, and one presumed to be so.

The exception to which we adverted is that of an incurably insane, but harmless, patient; the nature of whose case, of course, would have to be determined by the proper judges. Such a person, with due precautions for his humane and proper treatment, might be left to the care of his friends. But all other unfortunate beings, disordered in their feelings or deprived of reason, ought, we contend, to be taken under State-protection, and placed where either the aid of science might restore them to society, or safe restriction prevent them from doing it harm.

A CASE CONCERNING EVERYBODY.

That the Police system of this country has its abuses, we admit. That on the whole, however, it works well; that it affords a protection to person and to property greater far than what any other public but that of England enjoys, is certain. Its advantages, however, do not stop here. The publicity of the proceedings at the various Police Courts and their actual publication, from day to day, in the different, journals, are the means of developing a multitude of facts—social revelations which would otherwise never have come to light, the knowledge of which may be turned to practical account. Information more certain, more ample, than could be obtained by a parliamentary commission, is thus placed at the command of those whose business it is to regulate, according to the best of their judgment, the affairs of the community at large. The working of existing laws for good or for evil, their efficiency or their inadequacy in such and such particulars, are practically exemplified; and hence are furnished data for their maintenance or abolition—for their improvement, or for their augmentation.

At Worship Street, last Tuesday, a case presented itself, of which the perusal, after the feelings of indignation which it must excite have subsided, places in a strong light a public want, which ought, as soon as possible, to be supplied. A man named Joseph Taylor was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged with cruelty to his son, a child of nine years of age. Evidence was produced to show that he was in the habit of chaining the boy to a bedpost for hours together, and of beating him unmercifully. He alleged in his defence that his son was a bad child, whose conduct had justified his severity. The magistrate, in order that due inquiry might be made into the case, remanded him; and on Wednesday he was again brought up, fresh and satisfactory evidence having come forward against him. We quote the following particulars of this shocking case from the report which appeared in the "Times:"—

Marie Thomas, the wife of a French teacher in Hill Street, Shoreditch, and in whose house the prisoner and his wife had lived five weeks, stated that during that time the prisoner had beaten the child three times very shockingly; on one of these occasions he beat the boy on the back and arms with an umbrella, *till it was broken by the force of the blows*, which were so violent that the witness heard them at the bottom of the house. The boy's screams were dreadful; and on her interceding to stop the ill-usage, she was abused by the prisoner and his wife, who told her that the boy had eaten two basins of sugar in one week; and on another occasion he was cruelly beaten, because, while playing in the yard, he dropped his cap into the water. The prisoner and his wife generally went out at 10 o'clock in the morning, and did not return home till 3 o'clock the next morning, and *during that time* the child was frequently *chained up*, while they lodged at her house, and sometimes locked in by himself.

This statement was corroborated by other witnesses:—

Sophia Starkie, the wife of an engraver living in the same house . . . . . was confined while the prisoner lodged in the house, and was so disturbed by the child's shrieks while being ill-used by its father, that her nurse went to the station-house to procure the attendance of the police, in consequence of which two policemen came into the house, and examined the boy . . . when they found his back in a dreadful state. This witness also deposed to the frequent chainings; she could hear the boy dragging the bedstead to the window to look out into the yard; and on looking into the room one day, saw him chained to the bedstead by the legs, and only a piece of dry bread and a pot of cold water beside him.

Other acts of inhumanity committed by this brutal father on his unhappy child came out in evidence. It was deposed that

His jacket was taken off by his father, and he was cruelly beaten with a double rope because he had spent twopence of his school money. . . . . Once he came down stairs with a scar on his face, which his father had inflicted.

The only crime which this wretched infant had committed was, stealing a little food. No wonder that he did so! One of the witnesses, on whose cupboard he had trespassed in his hunger, found him, on one occasion,

Eating potato-peelings, which had been given to two large dogs the prisoner kept, and which they had refused.

Poor child! Another witness

Had also frequently seen the boy (at this time not eight years of age) violently beaten with a thick rope, as she expressed it, "enough to cut him in two."

The several witnesses, on being separately questioned, agreed in representing the boy "as being just like other children of his age, very playful and mischievous, but nothing more."

Now, here was a case for a cadi. One is tempted to regret that Mr. Broughton had not the power to order this unnatural parent, this cruel monster, to be instantly seized up and bastinadoed to death's door. He had no such power; and he very properly remarked that "the case was altogether so serious, that to meet any thing like justice, it ought to be sent to the sessions, and not disposed of summarily by a magistrate." What, however, was the obstacle to this course? An "insuperable" one; for—"there would be no one to prosecute the prisoner!"

We have quoted Mr. Broughton's words. "The child," continued that gentleman,

The child itself could not, and the man would escape scot-free; fees, also, and witnesses' expenses would have to be paid, and no friends or parties were in existence to discharge them. Therefore, though this was a very proper case for prosecution, he must wholly abandon such an idea. This was a state of things that must, and he trusted soon would, be forcibly brought to the attention of the legislature.

How, under these circumstances, was the magistrate to act? He might have inflicted a fine of 5*l.* upon this man; but the fellow, as he justly remarked, seemed to be in a fair way of business, and would, no doubt, be able to pay it. He therefore judiciously adopted that course which was most likely to insure protection to the child; he required heavy bail, with twenty-four hours' notice of it, of the prisoner, to keep the peace towards the child for six months; and directed the latter to be sent to Shoreditch workhouse. The prisoner was then locked up, and we should be glad to know that he still remains so.

Now the public want to which we above alluded, is that of a public prosecutor. Till such a functionary is created, all sorts of crimes will continually go unpunished. Very many persons, even in wealthy circumstances, will rather pocket a wrong or an injury which they may have

received, than seek redress, dubious redress, at the certainty of being still more out of pocket. A large impunity, even thus, is conceded to all manner of villany. But the poor and the defenceless—infants especially—will be almost entirely at the mercy of the barbarian and the thief. Nor is this all. It is not merely that the indigent and the weak are unprotected; that the lamb is abandoned to the wolf. It is not only that the fatherless and the widow have none to help them. Crime unrestrained is an injury to society in general; and a miscreant who would torment his own child would be likely to cut his neighbour's throat. Let no one, therefore, think that when a villain is turned loose among mankind, it is none of his business. It is his business; it is the business of every body; and no one knows how soon he may himself suffer by the swindler, the robber, or the assassin, whom the imperfection of the law has allowed to go free. Such impunity is now too frequently their lot, for that very want whose existence the above case proclaims. This state of things, we hope, with Mr. Broughton, "will soon forcibly be brought to the attention of the legislature."

JUSTICE AT FAULT.

In this age the spirit of Democritus walks abroad; and there are many, who, in matters the most important, find only food for fun. To such the farcical proceedings now going on at Dublin, under the name of State Prosecutions, must supply a rich repast. We have not yet heard what is the title of the forthcoming pantomime at Drury Lane; but we should not at all wonder if it is "Harlequin Daniel O'Connell." Such a scene of quirking, quibbling, shuffling, has the supreme court of justice in Ireland been presenting for the last few weeks, that we can compare it to nothing but to Christmas tom-foolery. Here is a man who has been accused of holding seditious language in open day, and before multitudes; and all sorts of trivialties, pleas, demurrers, replications, rejoinders, and the whole medley of legal chicanery must be entertained, before it can be brought home to him. An infinity of witnesses are to be examined, on a question which common sense would decide on the testimony of three. O the glory of law — the perfection of human reason! Daniel O'Connell is a counsel learned in the law, and so is enabled to evade it. Had we but rogues for readers, how useful a hint we could give them! Those who would "drive a mail coach through an Act of Parliament" should study Blackstone. Sugden, Archbold, and Chitty, should form the knave's library."

A TEST OF THEOLOGY.

Measures, we are happy to find, have now been set on foot for the relief of the wretchedness and indigence which prevails in this rich metropolis. Public meetings have been convened for that purpose; and the only question now will be, how to employ the funds which will be contributed by the benevolent in the best and most efficient manner. Charity is a truly Christian virtue, and who can with more propriety direct it than the ministers of Christianity? The religious world is now agitated by theoretical controversies, which the many are unable to decide. Here is an excellent opportunity, afforded to each sect, to furnish that practical proof of the superiority of its tenets, which all are alike qualified to estimate. Let, then, all come forward, and vieing with each other in their exertions, personal as well as pecuniary, in the good work — by their advice and their assistance—by acquiring that acquaintance with the circumstances and wants of the poor, which actual intercourse with them can alone procure — and by communicating such information to those whom it concerns, endeavour, each according to the best of his means, to promote the cause of humanity.

England and Mexico. — It is said in the city that Lord Aberdeen has declined to enter into any negotiation with the Mexican minister, Mr. Murphy, on the subject of the affront lately offered to the British flag, and that he intends sending out a new minister to Mexico, in a frigate, which will call at Jamaica, whence the minister will take a squadron down with him to the Mexican coast, and require an apology for the affront before landing.

The Salisbury Election. — The nomination took place on Wednesday, when the Hon. E. P. Bouverie was proposed by Dr. Fowler, and Mr. Campbell by Mr. Jacob. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Bouverie. At the close of the poll, on Thursday, the numbers were, Campbell, 318; Bouverie, 267; majority for the Conservative, 51.

Burton Constable, in Yorkshire, the seat of Sir Clifford and Lady Constable, has been the scene of unusual gaiety during the past week, in consequence of the visit of the Duke of Bourdeaux and a very numerous party of the nobility.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours. — Woolwich. — The stay of the royal visitors, at present the guests of her Majesty, it is expected, will not be prolonged beyond Saturday or Tuesday next at the latest, Admiral Casey having given orders to have every preparation made for the embarkation of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours on the former day. The officers of the Royal Artillery in the garrison at Woolwich dined with the gallant Admiral and the officers on board the Archimede on Monday, and spent a pleasant evening with them. The officers and men of the 1st Foot, in the service of France, specially selected to come to this country, as guards to the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, were highly delighted with their reception on shore, and the marks of attention paid to them by the officers and men of the garrison; and they expressed the greatest astonishment when escorted through the Repository grounds, and over the Rotunda, and when they visited the excellent accommodations of the barracks, and the libraries of the non-commissioned officers, and the gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery, as they could scarcely credit the evidence of their senses that such arrangements were made for the comfort of the men in the British army. The witnessing of such scenes cannot fail to make a deep impression in the minds of the French soldiers, as they have now been convinced, from ocular demonstration, that British soldiers have many reasons to be attached to the service of her Majesty, and institutions and advantages worthy of being protected.

Her Majesty's Visit to Drayton Manor. — The arrangements for the departure of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from the Castle to Drayton Manor, upon a visit to the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, have been finally determined upon. Her Majesty will leave the Castle at nine o'clock on Monday morning in a close travelling carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, proceeding to Slough, and thence to Uxbridge, where relays of horses will be stationed to proceed onward through Rickmansworth to Watford. At that station, on the London and Birmingham line of railway, a special train will be in readiness to convey her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the royal suite to the Tamworth station, which is within two or three miles of the seat of the Premier. The Queen is expected to reach Watford in about two hours from the period of departing from the Castle, the distance being nineteen miles — ten miles to Uxbridge, and nine miles thence to the Watford station. The attendants upon her Majesty and the Prince, including the lady and one of the maids of honour in waiting, the equerry in waiting to her Majesty, and Mr. G. E. Anson, his Royal Highness's private secretary, will proceed with the Queen and Prince Albert from Windsor in two of the royal carriages and four. The dress carriages of her Majesty will not be required as they were upon the occasion of the late visit of the Sovereign to Cambridge. Her Majesty, upon taking her departure from Drayton Manor, will proceed from the Tamworth station by the Birmingham Railway to Chesterfield, and thence to Chatsworth, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It is not considered improbable that his Royal Highness Prince Albert may pay a hasty visit to Birmingham during the sojourn of the court at Drayton Manor, the distance from Tamworth by the railway being only seventeen and a half miles. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours will leave England for the Continent to-morrow or Monday. Her Majesty's royal and illustrious visitors will take their departure from the Castle at eleven o'clock this morning, proceeding to town by the Great Western Railway. Their Royal Highnesses will sleep at Buckingham Palace to-night, and also the following, in the event of their not sailing from Woolwich until Monday.

ADDRESS TO THE MARQUIS OF BUTE AT LUTON.

On Friday, the 17th of November, an address was presented to the Marquis of Bute by the principal clergy and gentry of Luton and its vicinity. The address is as follows: —

To the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute.

My Lord, — We the undersigned inhabitants of the parish of Luton and its vicinity, beg most respectfully to express to your Lordship our sincere and heartfelt sympathy at the loss your Lordship has sustained by the recent lamentable catastrophe, which has deprived your Lordship of a most princely mansion, together with many rare and valuable specimens of art.

Having long been privileged by your Lordship's kindness to view in your magnificent collection (unrivalled by any in the kingdom) the works of the most celebrated masters, we are sensible of the loss which we, in common with the lovers of art in general, might have sustained by the calamity which has befallen your Lordship; and whilst we feel thankful in being able to acknowledge our gratitude to an overruling Providence for the preservation of life, and a freedom from serious accidents during the late disastrous fire, we at the same time congratulate your Lordship on the rescue from the flames of all those splendid pictures and the very valuable library, which have made your Lordship's mansion the admiration of the surrounding neighbourhood, as well as of all those who hold in esteem the genius of their own, and also that of foreign countries. Hoping that your Lordship may long live in health and happiness to see the dwelling of your ancestors restored to more than its original splendour, &c. &c. &c.

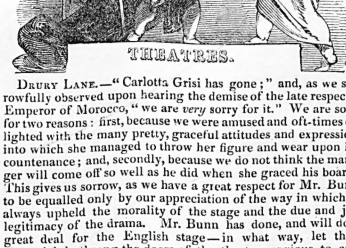
Here follow the names of the gentlemen who signed the address. At the conclusion the Noble Marquis, who appeared to be much gratified by this expression of regard, rose and spoke as follows: —

Gentlemen, — I heartily thank you for this most kind and affectionate address. When so many of my neighbours, of all classes, have exposed their lives for the preservation of my property, I did not require this address at your hands to assure me of the sympathy which it expresses; but I rejoice in the opportunity which it affords me of publicly expressing my feelings towards the inhabitants of this parish and neighbourhood. Under the mercy of Almighty God (to which you so justly refer), I owe much to their assistance in saving from the fire a large portion of my house, and the valuable collections you describe, and which you so kindly associate with the reputation of my family.

It is an unspeakable comfort to me that no life has been lost, and that no person has been seriously hurt. I am thus enabled to look back with unalloyed feelings of pride and gratitude to the conduct of my neighbours towards me on this trying occasion, and I shall ever do so.

I cannot sit down without telling you I received a letter from a friend in a distant county this morning, and from which I collect that some most erroneous statements respecting the conduct of the labourers have been published in the newspapers — I do not know which.

My cellars were not broken open, and from all I have heard I believe there never was an occasion in which the working classes, both men and women, exerted themselves more thoroughly and cordially. I am sure you will all rise, as one man, and confirm me in this belief.



THEATRES.

Drury Lane. — "Carlotta Grisi has gone;" and, as we sorrowfully observed upon hearing the demise of the late respected Emperor of Morocco, "we are *very* sorry for it." We are sorry for two reasons: first, because we were amused and oft-times delighted with the many pretty, graceful attitudes and expressions into which she managed to throw her figure and wear upon her countenance; and, secondly, because we do not think the manager will come off so well as he did when she graced his boards. This gives us sorrow, as we have a great respect for Mr. Bunn, to be equalled only by our appreciation of the way in which he always upheld the morality of the stage and the due and just legitimacy of the drama. Mr. Bunn has done, and will do, a great deal for the English stage — in what way, let those that nightly throng the doors of the theatre, anxious to contribute their mite to forward the interest of the drama, tell. Should you still be unsatisfied as to the deep gratitude which is due to Mr. Bunn? turn then, misbeliever, to the accounts of the theatres which he has managed, and behold how many of the proprietors are enabled to ride in their carriages owing to his praiseworthy efforts.

On Monday, after the opera of the *Favourite*, a ballet was produced, called in a spirit of pleasantry by the manager a "new one;" its name — the *Devil in Love*. As we have had the patience to see it in London a dozen times before, we find it rather difficult to comprehend its novelty; but we suppose, in the charity of our nature, the manager to allude to the scenery, which, to speak fairly, was good, and that is certainly something *new* in any theatre under Mr. Bunn's management. Is it necessary to tell our readers the plot? "The Spirit of Evil wishing to undermine a young nobleman, sends one of his imps, in the shape of a very pretty girl (Pauline Leroux, the successor of Grisi), to lead him astray; but whilst thus so engaged, the unlucky spirit of evil herself falls in love with the said young nobleman, and thwarts his satanic majesty." This is the *piquant* plot, worked out with a great many incidents, which are amusing in themselves, and sufficiently lively to remind us that we are going to sleep in a theatre. Pauline Leroux is a pretty but not young dancer. Without the grace and agility of Carlotta Grisi, she has much of her softness and classical expression. She is quick and lively in her movements, and grows upon us as the ballet advances; but, undoubtedly, the prettiest dancer of the night was Miss Clara Webster, who capped a deserving encore in a *pas de trois* with Mesdames Galby and Petit Stephan. In the second act Pauline Leroux delighted the house in a *pas de deux* with Monsieur Carey, a most English-looking monsieur, of very stout legs and fine proportions, with an idea of dancing much like a spinning top, which, to do him justice, he rivalled and imitated to perfection. His peculiar antics, however, gave great satisfaction to the audience, who wished to see them again; but the stout gentleman was completely done up, and declined, perforce, a second display. The last dance, and the great one of the evening, was a *pas seul* by Pauline Leroux, called *La Fascination*, which was performed very well, and greatly excited a passionless vizier; whereupon, in due course, a scene after the fashion of Susannah and the Elders immediately takes place. The audience, as usual, fully appreciated the grossness of this dance, and Pauline Leroux received the reward of two very fine wreaths, which we will not suggest came from the manager's box: —

Plausuque probato
Ad terram tremulo descendit clune puella.

Princess's Theatre. — Who are the people that write farces for this theatre? A third-form boy at any public school could for his exercise have written a better one than this out "for a lark," and got soundly flogged for his pains. Old situations, dreary jokes, with all the rust of antiquity, but too dull to have even the respectability of age or the stamp of Joe Miller, servants aping their masters, insolent Irish grooms, stupid gouty admirals, queer and not quaint old maids—Mr. W. Lacy as a valet in striped trowsers, Mr. Fitzgerald as a real gentleman in a red frock coat and fur cap, Mrs. Grattan as impudent and bold as ever but always looking pretty, with several other indescribably cold looking people constitute the plot, vigour, wit, and fun of a very bad farce, produced at the Princess's theatre on Monday evening. We are afraid the manager is a better judge of music than of wit. His operas are well got up; his farces complete failures. We see that something by Mr. A'Becket is announced. This has the token of a better promise.

Astley's Amphitheatre. — A very attractive revival has taken place at this theatre, which from its size, arrangements, and stud is admirably adapted for *spectacle*. The novelty is entitled the *Victories of Murat, the Soldier of France; or the General, Prince, and King*. A more chequered career could not have been chosen than that of Joachim the ostler, who became Joachim king of Naples, after passing through the intermediate steps of conscript, serjeant, captain, colonel, and general — after fighting his course through the campaigns of Napoleon, and winning for himself a reputation as the bravest, as well as the handsomest, cavalier in the armies of the empire — a life more full of varied incident — of perils, dangers, and contrasts — was never longed for by novelist or pounced on by playwright. It affords, too, all the room for display which a manager could wish; the scenery includes France, Italy, Egypt, Russia, Naples; the costumes, it follows, must be as varied and numerous as the countries the hero's fortune leads him through; while the incidents may be everything he could desire for effect and yet be probable, since what does not a career of warfare induce? These opportunities have not been lost sight of by Mr. Batty, and the result is a drama which will produce him both applause and profit. It is one long clang of arms, hurrying of steeds, combats, battles, sieges, and surprises, with the proper accompaniments of martial music and blue and red fire. The improbabilities are of course numerous enough; but good dramatic effects were equally numerous; and recollecting the style of performance which this house aims at and is celebrated for, the *tout ensemble* was decidedly excellent. The horses of course played prominent parts, and after Murat had been installed in canvass glory in company with the parent of his fortunes, Napoleon, the quadruped favourites went through the usual scenes of the circle. The *Courier of St. Petersburgh* rode his seven horses, and the *Clown* drew down his thousand and first round of applause in return for the often played tricks with the pony.

ECHOES OF THE GREEN ROOM.

The Italian Opera in the Russian capital, the opening of which was delayed in consequence of the indisposition of Rubini and Tamburini, commenced their performances on the 26th of last month with Bellini's opera *Il Pirata*. The favourite Rubini was loudly cheered on making his appearance at St. Petersburgh, and Tamburini excited an indescribable *furore* by his splendid style of singing and facility of execution. Rossini's *Barbiere di Seviglia* was subsequently performed for the *debut* of Madame Viardot Garcia, who obtained also a brilliant success. This admirable singer was called six times on the stage during the evening.

Donizetti having dedicated his opera, *Don Sebastian*, to the Queen of Portugal, has received the Cross of Honour by command of Queen Donna Maria. It is said the maestro will proceed next month to Lisbon to thank her Majesty for the distinction conferred on him.

Mr. Farren is gradually recovering from his recent attack of paralysis.

Theatrical machinists should be very cautious. On Friday night last *The Tempest* was performed at the Manchester theatre, when as Miss Gardner, who played *Ariel*, was, in the first scene, swinging at some distance above the stage, the wire by which she was suspended snapped, and she was precipitated to the ground. Fortunately the lady escaped without serious injury.

During little Colbrun's benefit on Monday night, at the end of the first act of *Le Gamin de Paris*, when the applause at his acting was at the highest, a wreath of flowers was thrown from a private-box on the stage, which was picked up by one of the actors, and from it a small box was detached containing a pretty little gold watch, with this inscription, which was read aloud — "*A Colbrun, Les Français résidans à Londres.*" The little actor appeared all confused as he received the present, and bowed repeatedly to the audience with a huge laurel crown on his head. Such was the flutter into which he was thrown by this little incident, that he could scarcely find voice to continue his part to the end. The present, we understand, was the result of a subscription got up and concluded in the space of twenty-four hours.

The celebrated Bouffé has abandoned an engagement with the theatre of the Gymnase, and transferred his talents to the Variétés. He does so legally, paying the penalty of 100,000fr. (4000*l.*) to the administration of the Gymnase.

Jullien and the promenade concerts attract large audiences to the English Opera House; and the announced "twelve nights only" will, doubtless, be drawn out to twenty-four. The *Come è gentil*, from *Don Pasquale*, was played exquisitely on the cornet à piston by Koenig, on Tuesday night.

Clara Novello was married on Wednesday, the 22d, to the Count Gigliucci, of Fermo, in the Roman states. The happy couple left London for the Continent immediately after the ceremony. It is understood that, on her marriage, she quits the profession of which she has so long been a distinguished ornament; but she leaves us a successor in her sister Sabilla.

The Histrionics entertained a full audience at the St. James's theatre, on Wednesday night, with the first four acts of the *Merchant of Venice*, and the farce *The Nervous Man*.

At a meeting of magistrates on Monday, a license was granted to the Royal Kent Theatre, Kensington, the proprietor, a Mr. Morland, having first entered into a bond of 300*l.*, and given two sureties in 70*l.* each, for the payment of penalties in case of the infringement of the recent act of parliament.

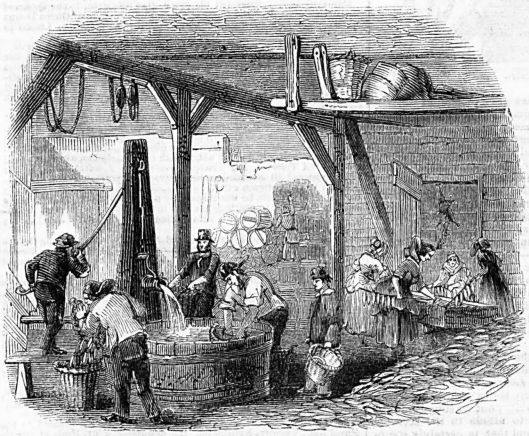
YARMOUTH HERRING FISHERY.

YARMOUTH HERRING FISHERY.

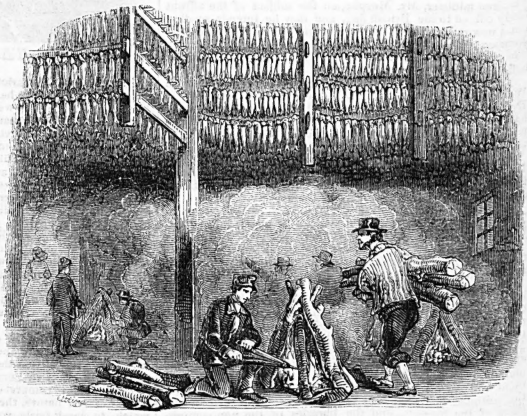
From the earliest time Yarmouth has been remarkable for the extensive herring fisheries with which its waters abound. The season is now very near its conclusion. The number of fish, familiarly called bloaters, which are annually taken off the coast of Yarmouth, is prodigious. The greater part of these are salted down in barrels, and when packed thus can be transported, without any detriment to the fish, to almost any part of the world. The consumption of herrings in a fresh state is very great amongst the poorer inhabitants of our towns and villages; they constitute a cheap, wholesome, and nutritious food. The herrings which are caught by the Yarmouth fishermen always obtain a higher price in the market than the Scotch and Irish herrings, on account of their superior size and flavour.

The method of catching and curing herrings is as follows:—At the beginning of the season the boats sail off to sea, about ten leagues north-east from this port, in order to meet the shoals, or second part of the first division of herrings, which separate off the north of Scotland. Being arrived on the fishing-ground in the evening (the proper time for fishing) they shoot out their nets, extending about 2200 yards in length, and eight in depth, which, by the help of small casks, called bowls, fastened on one side at a distance of thirty to forty yards from each other, are suspended in a perpendicular position beneath the surface of the water. If the quantity of fish caught in one night amount only to a few thousands, they are salted, and the vessels continue on the fishing-ground two or three nights longer, salting the fish as they are caught, till they have obtained a considerable quantity; when they bring them into the roads, where they are landed and lodged in the fish-houses. Sometimes, when the quantity of fish is very small, they will continue on the fishing-ground a week or ten days; but in general they bring them in every two or three days, and sometimes oftener, especially when the quantity amounts to six or seven lasts, which often happens, and instances

FESTIVAL OF FISHERMEN.



WASHING THE HERRINGS.



DRYING THE HERRINGS.

not unfrequently occur of a single boat bringing into the roads at one time fourteen or sixteen lasts, or about 200,000 herrings. As soon as the herrings are brought on shore, they are carried to the fish-offices, where they are salted and laid in heaps on the floors, about two feet deep; after they have continued in this situation about fifty hours, the salt is washed from them by putting them into baskets and plunging them in water; from thence they are carried to an adjoining apartment, where, after being pierced through the gills by small wooden spits, about four feet long, they are handed to the men in the upper part of the house, who place them at proper distances, beginning nearly as high as the top of the roof, and proceeding downwards, where they are cured or made red. The house being thus filled with herrings, many small wood fires are kindled underneath upon the floor, whose number is in proportion to the size of the room, and the smoke which ascends from these fires is what dries or cures the herrings. After the fish have hung in this manner about seven days, the fires are extinguished, that the oil and fat may drip from them; about two days after, the fires are re-kindled, and, after two more such drippings, the fires are kept continually burning until the herrings are perfectly cured, which requires a longer or shorter time, according as they are designed either for foreign or home consumption. After the herrings have hung a proper time, they are taken down (which they call striking) and packed in barrels, containing 800 or 1000 each, and then shipped off for market, which formerly was chiefly confined to foreign parts, especially those belonging to Roman Catholic countries, and only a small quantity reserved for home consumption; but of late years the home consumption has greatly increased. This fishing terminates in the latter part of November.

SIGNAL FIRES IN IRELAND.

FATHER TYRRELL.

DR. GRAY.

T. M. RAY, ESQ.

THE SIGNAL FIRES, IRELAND.

These fires, about which there has been so much pretended mystery, have been merely adopted as a mode of rejoicing for the success of Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers in the recent proceedings in the Queen's Bench. We subjoin some extracts from the provincial papers:—

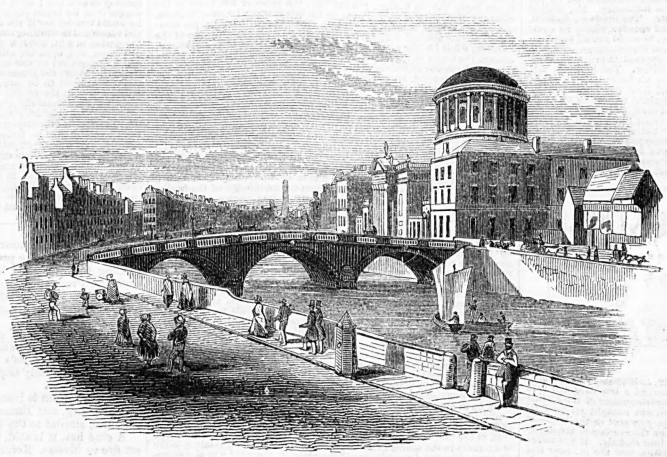
"Bonfires. — Rejoicings. — As a specimen of the manner in which the country has received the first defeat of the Attorney-General in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the triumph of the Liberator, we may mention the circumstance, that on Thursday evening, in a circle about Kilkenny, might be seen from one of the adjacent hills no fewer than a hundred fires." — *Kilkenny Journal.*

"The hills and mountains of the adjoining counties of Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary, and Clare, were again illumined last Thursday night, and the whole country in a blaze of light, extending over a distance of at least fifty miles. The cause of this wide-spread illumination of hill, and mountain, and valley, is the news which reached here of Mr. O'Connell's plea of abatement being received, and his subsequent triumph over the law officers of the Crown. No sooner does intelligence of good or evil arrive from the metropolis, than it spreads to the inhabitants of the mountains, and is communicated instantly nearly throughout the entire province by means of these signal fires." — *Limerick Reporter.*

"We are informed by a gentleman who travelled by the mail on Thursday night, that signal fires appeared on every hill in Tipperary and the county Waterford, and that masses of men were seen at different points blowing horns, and running in different directions." — *Carlow Sentinel.*

THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

Dublin, Wednesday. — For a period — the duration of which it would be difficult to foretell — the spirit of Repeal agitation has fixed its abode in the Four Courts, in compliance with a pressing invitation from the law officers of the Crown. These courts have long been the daily resort, in term time, of the lawyers and loungers of gossipping Dublin. Formerly the site of the present splendid structure was occupied with a Friary; but in 1786 Lord Chancellor Gifford laid the first stone of the building, which is now so much admired. Mr. Cooley, the architect, did not live to complete it. The cost of the erection was 200,000*l.*, and the time occupied in building was fourteen years. It shares, with the Custom House, the Parliament House, and Trinity College, the honour of being the leading architectural attraction of the Irish metropolis. The extent of the front of the Four Courts, towards the quay, is 450 feet. The magnitude of the design is equalled only by the excellence of the interior arrangements, which we shall hereafter describe. The dome of the Four Courts nearly resembles that of the Pantheon at Rome. The bridge, which is represented in the accompanying engraving, rejoices in the appellation of "Bloody," in consequence of an affray which took place upon it in 1672, between the military and some of the inhabitants, when four of the latter were killed.



THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

"FATHER TYRRELL."

Ireland is pre-eminently blessed with "fathers," and little more need, or indeed can be, said of Mr. Tyrrell, than that he is a perfect specimen of his class. The political and other circumstances of the county in which he resides, have had a tendency by no means to diminish his ardour and zeal for stimulating his flock to agitation. He is a powerful speaker; and his *manner* of addressing a political assembly is not at all clerical, but the self-possession he possesses bespeaks him a man who *is*, and means still to be, respected. His reverence cannot be styled the chaplain of all the "conspirators" with whom he is co-indicted, for Tom Steele, Dr. Gray, and Richard Barrett eschew his creed. Why Father Tyrrell should be selected above all others to receive the favours of the Irish Attorney-General, is one of the many difficult problems which surround the pending state prosecutions. It is true that he attended a "monster" meeting; but so did hundreds, nay thousands, of others of his clerical brethren. He spoke, — so did they, and many of them spoke in much stronger language than he did. Why, therefore, he is placed in his present position is a secret which none but her Majesty's Attorney-General may tell; and perhaps he himself does not know it. "Father Tyrrell" has always been

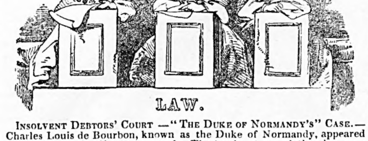
a first-rate moving power at elections. Long and uninterrupted has been his popularity; and it is one of the anomalies of Ireland, that in his case, as indeed in that of every other, a vast increase of popularity will be the result of the Government appearing against him as a prosecutor.

DOCTOR GRAY.

Possessed of no small share of ambition, and with plenty of talent to sustain it, Dr. Gray, in spite of his youth, has obtained a foremost place in the councils of the Conciliation Hall. The doctor is a Connaught man. The province of Connaught for a long time declined taking any very prominent part in the Repeal agitation; but it is now the loudest in its protestations against the Union. Next to Archbishop Machale, no man — not even O'Connell — has done more to rouse the "Boys of Connaught" than has Dr. Gray. And here be it known that he is not a D.D. but M.D. Leaving others to cure the pains, aches, and agues of Mayo and Galway, he visited Dublin, purchased the "Freeman's Journal," and through its pages *prescribed* for the nation. His prescription was exceedingly brief. It was expressed in one word, and that word was Repeal. Dr. Gray has a partner in the proprietorship of the "Freeman," which is now the *only* liberal daily newspaper in Dublin. The "Evening Freeman" is published at the same office thrice a week, and the "Weekly Freeman" is also issued from the same establishment. Being at the head of such a concern gives the Doctor great influence, and he has much tact in turning it to advantage. He is also one of the *arbitrators*, or "voluntary-principle magistrates." He has a brother in America, who glories in Transatlantic agitation as much as the Doctor does in the Hibernian movement.

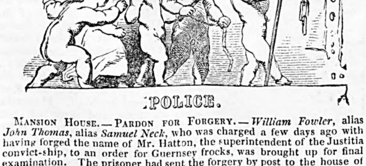
"MY DEAR RAY."

In the business department of the Repeal agitation, O'Connell himself is not a greater personage than his "dear Ray." A smallish and not robust man, with dark hair, a complexion that a lady might envy, a pair of small black eyes, and of shoulders which are too curved, are leading points in the outward form of T. M. Ray, whose signatures to letters, Repeal cards, &c. are now scattered through every part of Ireland. He is a man of method, in the strictest sense of the word, or he could never accomplish half what he performs. Hundreds of letters are each day despatched, either from his own pen or from those of his staff of clerks. Ray keeps the accounts; Ray keeps the minute book; Ray gives orders and pays bills; Ray receives visitors — now a French count and next a Yankee general; Ray answers, with most imperturbable placidity, every question put by anybody; Ray is, in fact, the Alpha and Omega of Repeal in-door operations. His coolness seems to have obviated the possibility of his getting into a passion. He does not shine as an orator; but, as his countryman said of the Duke of Wellington, "whenever he does speak *he says something*." Surely not less than forty years have passed over his small head, and yet Mr. Ray is only now "*going*" to the bar. Perhaps this has arisen chiefly from the fact, that he has been the architect of his own advancement. He laboured with his party long without any reward, but he is now liberally paid. Whatever may be the opinion formed of his politics, there can be no doubt that Mr. Secretary Ray has always acted consistently and with straightforwardness.



LAW.

Insolvent Debtors' Court — "The Duke of Normandy's" Case. — Charles Louis de Bourbon, known as the Duke of Normandy, appeared to be discharged. He was opposed. The insolvent stated that he came to this country in 1836, and had been known as the Duke of Normandy. He admitted that he had signed a paper "Count de Vallancea," to take a house, which was the name of a friend. Mr. Jackson had seized his property at Minerva House. He afterwards introduced his son to Mr. Jackson as the Count de Vallancea; but he was not the "friend" whose name he had signed. He could give his son any title he liked. He remained at Minerva House until his goods were distrained by Mr. Jackson, and his implements of warfare. He had an establishment at Stockwell, where Madame de Vallancea resided, and he was liable for the rent. Madame de Vallancea was his "lady." She was an English lady; he had known her since 1836. The insolvent further stated that she was not a servant in his family, nor had he allowed her considerable sums of money for her support. The opposing creditor had supplied him with furniture to 238*l.*, which Mr. Jackson had seized, and he had also seized the machinery of warfare which he had manufactured. He had received in remittances from France since 1836, about 10,000*l.*; they were gifts from friends there. He had not had any remittances since he had been in prison, but he could not tell what his family had received. He was entitled to the palace of St. Cloud and another palace, which he had set forth in the schedule. He had some papers which had been seized by Louis Philippe when he put him into prison in 1836, which would prove his legitimacy. Mr. Nichols asked him to state the nature of the documents. The insolvent declined, saying he was surrounded by spies and political enemies, whom he could point out in court. When he got his property, he could pay all his creditors 20*s.* in the pound, with interest. The Chief Commissioner wished to know whether the papers he alluded to were supposed to prove his identity, and then the property mentioned would follow. The insolvent said such was the case; they were papers signed by his father in the Temple, and by his mother. He also claimed 160,000*l.* from the British government for a whole fleet. Mr. Jackson was examined respecting his transactions with the insolvent. He had advanced the duke about 2000*l.* He held a bill of sale, and was now a creditor for about 1000*l.* The insolvent had not described himself in his schedule as "Count de Vallancy" (Vallancea). Mr. Nichols contended that the description was defective. Mr. Cooke said the insolvent had assumed the name for his personal safety. The Court held that, as the name had been assumed, it must appear in the description. The case was adjourned for a better description.



POLICE.

Mansion House. — Pardon for Forgery. — *William Fowler*, alias *John Thomas*, alias *Samuel Neck*, who was charged a few days ago with having forged the name of Mr. Hatton, the superintendent of the Justitia convict-ship, to an order for Guernsey frocks, was brought up for final examination. The prisoner had sent the forgery by post to the house of Kynaston and Co., Friday Street, and called on the evening of the day of its arrival for the goods, when he was taken into custody. It was stated in the course of the investigation, by Mr. Hatton, that the prisoner had been sent to him as a convict for life, but had afterwards been pardoned. Alderman Humphery: Do you mean that he had been sent after conviction to you on board the Justitia? Mr. Hatton: I do. He was seven years on board; and the offence he was charged with was forgery. Alderman Humphery: Is it the practice for the government to pardon persons sentenced to be transported for life for the crime of forgery? Mr. Hatton: His behaviour was very good on board the Justitia. He officiated as clerk to me, and the surgeon refused to take him out to New South Wales on account of diseased legs. Alderman Humphery: Is it very extraordinary that a convict for life should be disposed of in such a manner. Here is a man who, because he can write a good hand, is made clerk to the superintendent, and afterwards receives his pardon, and sets to work in forging upon the government. If the government intended to pardon him, they should have first sent him out. They might then have made him free, and enabled him to gain a livelihood. Mr. Hatton: The surgeon would not on any account pass him, and said that he would not have survived the passage. Alderman Humphery: Why, he has survived seven years, and he appears to be in good health. Mr. Hatton: He was discharged a year ago. Alderman Humphery: And now he has been forging every where about. I understand there are eight or nine other cases of forgery against him, under similar circumstances. This is a case in which the government ought to prosecute, instead of throwing the expense upon the city. The depositions were then read over, and Alderman Humphery said it struck him as very improbable that the Secretary of State could know any thing of so loose a system as that of which the case of the prisoner supplied an instance, and he was convinced that the fact mentioned by the superintendent would be read with astonishment by some of the authorities. The prisoner was committed for trial.

A foreigner, named *Michel Measgra*, was fined 20*l.* for having in his possession twelve dozen pairs of leather habit gloves.

Queen Square. — Letters to extort Money. — *Thomas Edward Caish*, the youth who was a week since charged at this court with having written letters of a mysterious and threatening nature to the nobility and gentry, was brought up for re-examination. Mr. T. Sheppard, M.P. for Frome, was sworn, and stated that he received the letters produced, marked "important," at his country seat, Folkington, Sussex. Excited by the contents of the letter, he had first considered it of a threatening nature, but on a subsequent perusal he found that it would bear a different reading — namely, that the writer had the power to do him a kindness, but would not without money; that he could advantage him, but was not disposed unless he acceded to his request. He, Mr. Sheppard, considered he was bound in justice to the prisoner to state that this interpretation might be put upon the communication. The letter, which has been printed in a former report of the case in the "Pictorial Times," having, at the direction of the magistrate, been added to the minutes, prisoner's solicitor was about to address the bench, when Mr. Bond said there would be no necessity, as he had made up his mind on the subject. He had read the letter with great attention, and on reference to the 5th and 6th of Geo. IV. cap. 29. sec. 8., had come to the conclusion that an indictment could not be sustained. At the first perusal of the words "conscious of my power, I will not ask for it, as your own sense will dictate to you the consequences of a refusal," they might be said to convey a threat; but carefully reading them, as he was bound to do, with the rest of the letter, he had put a different construction upon them. The words in the statute were, "that if any person shall knowingly send or deliver any letter or writing, demanding of any person with menaces, and without any reasonable or justifiable cause, any chattels, money, or valuable security, he shall, on conviction, be liable for such felony to transportation for life," and under a highly penal act of parliament like this he was bound to construe the words strictly. The closing and most forcible sentence of the letter said, "conscious of my power;" of what power did the writer speak? — reference to a previous part of the writing clearly proved it was to "turn something to another's welfare or contrawise;" and what was this something? a reference to the opening of the letter described it as "a circumstance deeply affecting the future happiness or misery" of the person to whom it was addressed. That this was a most mischievous letter, calculated to excite any person, more particularly to alarm and annoy a nervous one, no person could deny. But viewing the matter in the light he did, he could not commit the prisoner for trial; but, as many might differ with him upon the subject, he should call upon the accused to give good bail, with twenty-fours' notice, for his appearance at the sessions to answer any indictment that might be preferred against him for sending this or any letter of a similar nature. A gentleman here stepped forward and stated that the prisoner was most respectably connected. He had been put at great expense by his uncle to the St. Anne's School; afterwards, to acquire a knowledge of scientific pursuits, at the Adelaide Gallery; and subsequently, about two years since, to Mr. Weedon. Prisoner had had a most liberal education. Mr. Bond said it was very evident he had, and much to be regretted that he applied it to so bad a purpose. He had had talent enough to so word this letter as to evade the law, but had he received any money in consequence of the letter, it would be a great question whether he could not be indicted for obtaining it under false pretences. Prisoner, who had cried bitterly during the examination, was then removed.

Thames Police. — Death from Practical Jesting. — On Monday a well-dressed girl of very prepossessing appearance, named *Margaret Pete*, aged fifteen, was brought before Mr. Broderip, on a charge, as entered in the police sheet, of "having so dressed herself on the night of the 15th instant, and in that dress appeared in Palmer's Folly, Ratcliffe Highway, a public thoroughfare, and there frightened a child, named Jane Tuck, aged four years, so that she died in consequence on Friday morning last. In support of this charge two witnesses were called, and it appeared that the child had been lately sent from the country, and was in charge of its uncle and aunt, who live at 18. Palmer's Folly, exactly opposite the prisoner's dwelling. On Wednesday night last there was a party assembled at the prisoner's house, and to amuse them, and without any intention of doing any harm, she put on a white garment and handkerchief, and covered her face with a very frightful black mask. She went out at the back door, with the intention of returning by the front one, to startle her visitors, and while in the act of knocking at the door, with the mask on her face, the uncle and aunt of the deceased came by with the child, and the former patted the prisoner on the shoulder. She turned round immediately, and laughed, and the child was so terrified at the sight of the mask, that it died in less than thirty-six hours afterwards. It did not appear that the prisoner had any intention to frighten the child, and she declared in her defence, and with an air of great sincerity, that she did not see the child in its uncle's arms, nor was she aware she had frightened it until after its death. She expressed greatr regret at the unfortunate occurrence. Mr Broderip, on hearing that a coroner's inquest was about to be held on the body of the child, asked the prisoner if she could procure bail for her appearance on Monday next? The prisoner replied in the affirmative, and two persons having entered into sureties to the amount of 20*l.* each, and the prisoner in 40*l.*, she was liberated The inquest was held before Mr. Baker Verdict, "Natural Death; which might have been accelerated by fright."

Union Hall. — Plate Robbery. — *William Dover*, late coachman in the service of Mr. Elderton, of Effra Cottage, Brixton, was brought before Mr. Traill for re-examination, charged with entering that gentleman's house and stealing various articles of plate. On the former examination it was stated that on Sunday, the 22d ult., the prisoner left town in the company of another man, and went to his late master's house at Brixton, where they arrived late in the evening. Here the prisoner got his companion to ring the bell at the front gate, to take off the attention of the footman, while he (the prisoner) went round to the rear of the premises, entered the house by the back door, and succeeded in carrying off a basket containing various articles of plate, which he brought up to town, and, it is strongly suspected, afterwards sold to a Jew for a sum considerably below their real value. Since the former inquiry, the person above alluded to, who went with the prisoner to Brixton on the evening in question, and who was suspected of being cognisant of the robbery, has been found, and voluntarily came forward to give his evidence. He was accordingly admitted as a witness, and from his testimony, which was given at length, but which may be thus briefly narrated, it appeared that his name is James Deakins Durham, and that he is a cabinet-maker, living in Great Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. That he became acquainted with the prisoner at a beer-shop in Great Queen Street; and that on Sunday, the 22d ult., he was invited to accompany him to Brixton, the prisoner telling him that he wanted to see the cook without the knowledge of the family, and adding that she was in the habit of giving him money when he required it. When they got to Brixton, the prisoner pointed out his late master's residence to witness; and when they got near it, seeing a man and two women coming out at the gate, the prisoner remarked that those persons were the coachman and the two housemaids going to the evening service at the church. That the prisoner then desired him to go up to the gate, to ring the bell, and inquire for a Mr. Hudson, and that when he received an answer he was then to go away from the house, to get into an omnibus, and to go home to town, and he gave him the money to pay the fare of the omnibus. The witness did as he was directed, and met the prisoner on Monday and Tuesday, and in the afternoon of the latter day the prisoner, for the first time, said that he had robbed his master's house on the Sunday night; that while he (witness) rung the bell at the gate, he went round to the rear, concealed himself, and took an opportunity of entering the house, and while there the nurse came down into the scullery for water; that he was afraid of being seen by her, but was not perceived; and that he succeeded in stealing a basket of plate, with which he left the house, and, throwing the basket away in the field, made the best of his way up to town with the plate. He also said that in his hurry he stumbled, and that some of the plate dropped in the field, but that he scrambled them up as quickly as he could. He added, that he was afraid a discovery would take place, and that he must keep out of the way. The statement of the witness was confirmed in a great measure, it having been ascertained that, at the time the robbery was committed, the nurse had occasion to go down stairs to the scullery for water. The circumstance relating to the prisoner of having dropped some of the plate in the field was also corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Elderton, who found a silver spoon in the field, which the prisoner crossed after quitting the house. In reply to the magistrate, the complainant said, that in the course of a short period he had hopes of being enabled, with the assistance of the police, to discover the Jew to whom the prisoner had disposed of the plate. Mr. Traill committed the prisoner for trial; but he will be brought up again previously to the sessions, in the event of the "receiver" being taken into custody.

Marlborough Street. — The Police Act and the Public. — *John Shrubsole*, a cab-driver, was summoned by the police for causing an obstruction in Pall Mall. In the progress of this case a question was raised, which went to show that a power conferred by Act of Parliament on the Police commissioners very materially interferes with a presumed right of the public. The police proved that the defendant's cab was drawn up near the curbstone in Pall Mall, and as a gentleman, resident in the street, complained to the constables of the obstruction before his house, the constables on duty at the Haymarket Theatre went to the defendant, and told him to remove to that particular place appointed by the commissioners for the public vehicles to wait. The defendant refused to move, alleging he was hired by a party who had gone to the theatre, and who had told him to wait near where he was then standing. For this refusal the defendant was summoned. A gentleman named Williams, residing in Pall Mall, said the stopping of cabs and coaches before his house and other houses in the street was an intolerable nuisance, not only to himself but his neighbours. On the night in question he told the defendant to go away from before his house, and on receiving a refusal he appealed to the police, and requested that a summons might be taken out against the defendant. The defendant's excuse was, that he had been hired by parties living at a distance to take them to the Haymarket theatre. In order to insure a conveyance back, his fare told him to wait, and consequently he pulled up close to the place where he put his party down, and waited for them till the performance should close. Being subject to a fine if he was not at hand when the party by whom he was hired wanted him, he conceived he was justified in refusing to quit the place where he stood when told to do so by the police. The police said there was a rank specially appointed by the commissioners for cabs to wait. The defendant said he conceived he was bound to wait when his fare told him to wait. It was customary for ladies who went shopping at a distance from their homes to hire cabs, and to make them wait for hours before a shop where they had business. If the cabman went away he was liable to a fine, and there were instances in which fines had been inflicted. In the case of theatres it was indispensable that a hired cab should be near the theatre in case of rain, or when ladies were to be conveyed home; but how could this be accomplished if the police were to send cabs away and place them in situations at some distance from the theatres? Besides, how were cabmen to find their fares after the theatre was over, or how were the fares to find their cabs? The cabman must not leave his cab unattended, or he is subject to a fine; he must not go away from a particular place if hired, or he is subject to another fine; and yet, if he attempts to disobey the police commissioners, who say he shall not comply with one law because they have another law to forbid it, he is again subject to be fined. Mr. Maltby said he would take it for granted that the cabman was really hired, and that as he came from a distance he was probably ignorant of the regulations which the police commissioners had made with respect to hackney vehicles attending at theatres and public places. The police commissioners undoubtedly had authority by Act of Parliament to make such regulations, and it was the duty of every driver to obey them. Admitting the validity of the excuse now offered by the defendant, he would not inflict any fine, but would discharge the summons on payment of the costs, and on receiving a promise from the defendant not to offend again.

Worship Street. — Novel and Impudent Robbery. — A young man named *John M'Carthy*, alias *Darby*, was finally examined on a charge of having stolen several sets of gas-fittings, the property of the Chartered Gas-light and Coke Company, in Brick Lane, St. Luke's. John Browning, an inspector employed by the company, stated that he was passing through Fan Street, Goswell Street, at two o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday last, when he saw the prisoner place a ladder against one of the street lamps, after mounting which he deliberately forced out the metal pipe and other fittings of the lamp, and put them into a basket, which he carried in his hand. He then repaired with the ladder to another lamp in the street, which he also stripped of its fittings, and deposited them in the same receptacle. Witness immediately procured the assistance of a constable, who proceeded with him to a public-house to which the prisoner had adjourned, and took him into custody. On searching the prisoner's basket he found six sets of gas fittings, four of which belonged to the Brick Lane Company, and the other two to the Goswell Street Paving Board. He valued the property at about 30*s.* Mr. John Bartlett, an inhabitant of the street, stated that he saw the prisoner in the act of abstracting the fittings, and on asking him what he was doing, the prisoner stated that there was an obstruction in the pipes, but afterwards said that a fresh contract having been entered into he had received orders to remove all the old fittings, which would be replaced with new ones. The prisoner (who reserved his defence) was committed for trial.

Clerkenwell. — Caution to Housekeepers. — *John Johnson*, a smart looking lad, was charged with divers robberies on respectable housekeepers. James Stewart, footman to Mr. Newton, a gentleman residing at 42. Queen Square, deposed that between five and six o'clock on the previous evening, the prisoner knocked at his master's door. Witness opened it, and the prisoner said, "I came for an answer to Mr. Pasley's note to Mr. Newton. Mr. Pasley, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, I mean." Witness asked him to wait a few minutes; he said he would. Witness then took him down to the kitchen, and left him sitting there whilst he was communicating the message to Mrs. Newton, Mr. Newton not being within. Mrs. Newton came down to the hall, and the prisoner waited on her there, and told the same story. The lady went into the parlour and witness down stairs. Mr. Newton, returning in about ten minutes, found the street door open, the cloak and coats which hung in the hall were missing, and so was the prisoner. The story about Mr. Pasley was a fabrication. Inspector Rawley said he had received information of numerous other robberies committed by the prisoner on respectable housekeepers by a similar *ruse*, and would bring forward several of them if the prisoner were remanded. Police constable 49 E deposed to the prisoner's arrest in Westminster, and the footman said he had no doubt of his identity. — Remanded.

Croydon. — A Dangerous Ruffian. — *John Wilson*, a powerful fellow, in the dress of a sailor, with long black curling hair, and a beard reaching to his chest, was brought up from the county gaol for re-examination upon the charge of having threatened to stab Mary Casey. Since the occurrence the prosecutrix has been in the infirmary of the Croydon workhouse, and although no actual injury was inflicted upon her by the prisoner, being a very sensitive, nervous girl, the fright had such an extraordinary effect upon her, that for several days she was in continual fainting fits, and at one time her life was actually in danger. She was in the service of Mr. Mears, a chemist, at Croydon, and on the morning of the 10th inst. she got up rather earlier than usual, and was in the kitchen, when she saw the prisoner in the yard at the back of her master's premises, and shortly afterwards he knocked at the door. She opened it, and asked him what he wanted, when he demanded bread or money. She told him she had nothing to give him; upon which, according to her statement, he drew a dagger from his breast pocket, and making a rush towards her, declared he would murder her if she did not give him what he demanded. The girl succeeded in shutting the door, and then, overcome with fear, fell to the ground in a fit, and it is supposed that she lay in an insensible state for two hours, and, upon her coming to herself, she raised a cry of murder, which brought her master and the other inmates of the house to her assistance. When the prosecutrix had given her evidence she fainted away, and was ordered to be immediately taken back to the infirmary. Mr. Mears described the condition in which he found the prosecutrix. Inspector Collier found the prisoner in a lodging-house in the Middle Row, Croydon. On searching him he found a large clasp-knife and a razor. The Bench asked the inspector whether he knew anything of the prisoner? Collier replied that he believed he got his living by begging about the country. He was accompanied by a woman, who described herself as a native of Spain, and three children. The prisoner, on being asked whether he had anything to say in answer to the charge, declared that he was not the man who had acted in the manner described; but there being no doubt of the fact, the Bench, after a short consultation, told the prisoner they should commit him to the House of Correction to hard labour for three months as a rogue and vagabond.

Oxford. — A rumour in Oxford is very generally credited, that at the end of the present term the Rev. Dr. Wynter is intending to resign the Vice-Chancellorship, and at the same time the Presidentship of St. John's College. The indisposition of Mrs. Wynter, who has been recommended to try the effects of change of air, is said to be the cause of his coming to this determination.

The adulteration of guano is said to be carried on in this country to a dangerous and unwarrantable extent; one amongst the numerous methods by which the efficacy of this valuable manure is materially impaired is the admixture of stone ground into fine powder.

A great reform is intended in the military affairs of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden. It consists in the establishment of a militia, similar to the Prussian Landwehr.

A clue has, it is said, been obtained to the incendiary who set fire to Messrs. Robinson and Co.'s premises. The amount of loss sustained will not exceed 12,000*l.*

THE QUEEN'S QUESTION, OR THE RIVAL FLOWERS.

BY JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE, AUTHOR OF "HOURS WITH THE MUSES," &c.

Ladies, — who linger o'er this page
With pure and tranquil pleasure,
Moved by the words of Wit and Sage,
Or Bard's romantic measure, —
Deign to receive this random rhyme,
This brief and simple story,
Of Solomon's transcendant time
Of grandeur and of glory.

Fired at the splendour of his fame,
A proud and regal maiden
To Israel's distant kingdom came
With costly presents laden.
She brought bright gold from Ophir's mine,
Rich gems of mighty prices,
Raiment of colours half divine,
With perfumes and with spices.

With mingled majesty and grace,
A gorgeous crowd attending,
She met the monarch face to face,
In silent homage bending.
With dignified, but gentle, tone,
His eyes with kindness beaming,
The good king placed her on his throne,
In posture more beseeming.

The feast was spread, the hymn was sung,
The dancers bounded lightly,
Rare music through the palace rung,
And scented lamps burned brightly.
Meanwhile the monarch urged his guest
To pleasure's sweet employment;
And both, by radiant looks, confessed
The depth of their enjoyment.

With questions subtle, deep, refined,
In changing conversation,
The maiden tasked the monarch's mind
With skilful penetration.
But still, like gold unmealed by fire,
Wit, wisdom, lore, and learning
Came from the king, the sage, the sire,
With richer lustre burning.

The baffled queen was sorely tried,
And dumb with pleasing wonder;
But what can quell a woman's pride,
Or keep her spirit under?
Sheba, with persevering pains,
Assumes a modest meekness,
For one last question still remains
To prove her strength or weakness.

With quick and cunning hand she cull'd
A mass of *seeming* flowers,
And one of *real* sweetness pulled
From lavish nature's bowers.
In equal parts, with silken tie,
She bound the blushing roses,
Till each appeared, to casual eye,
Twin pyramids of posies.

Within the spacious palace hall,
A fair mischievous thing,
She stood apart from each and all,
And thus addressed the king: —
"Pray tell me, thou of high command,
To whom great thoughts are given,
Which is the work of human hand —
Which drank the dews of heaven?"

He gazed with earnest look and long —
The question was repeated;
But still he held a silent tongue,
Half angry, half defeated.
The pleased spectators clustered nigh,
And whispered — almost loudly —
While Sheba, with inquiring eye,
Stood patiently and proudly.

'Twas summer, and some bees had strayed
Away from fields and bowers,
They hovered round the royal maid,
And round the rival flowers,
To one gay group they clung at last,
Their own strange instinct guiding;
But careless o'er the other passed,
Not one lone wing abiding.

"Fair queen! those floral gems of thine,
Where yet the wild bee lingers,
Where all the rainbow hues combine,
Were trained by Nature's fingers."
Thus spoke old Israel's king aloud,
And every bosom started;
The vanquished maiden blushed and bowed,
Then gracefully departed.

Of Solomon's exalted soul,
Of Sheba's mental merit,
A portion of the glorious whole,
'Tis well if we inherit.
With sight to see, desire to know,
And reason our adviser,
Better and happier we may grow,
And surely something wiser.

Fair female flowers, which breathe and bloom
Where'er our lot hath bound us;
Flinging affection's dear perfume
Delightfully around us.
Born with a beauty all your own,
In proud and pure completeness,
May well-deserving bees alone
Enjoy your summer sweetness.

Ashton-under-Lyne, 16th November, 1843.

THE ART OF SHOPPING. — "What's the price of this article?" inquired a deaf old lady. "Seven shillings!" said the draper. "Seventeen shillings!" she exclaimed; "I'll give you thirteen." "*Seven* shillings," replied the honest tradesman, "is the price of the article." "Oh! seven shillings?" the lady sharply rejoined: "I'll give you five."

All of us have in our own lives follies enough, in our own minds troubles enough, in the performance of our duties deficiencies enough, without being curious about the affairs of others.

IRISH BEGGARS. — It is in vain to plead inability to relieve them; if you have no halfpence the answer is ready, "Ah, but we'll divide a little sixpence between us;" and then comes the squabble as to which of the group shall be made agent for the rest. Every imaginable mode of obtaining a gratuity is resorted to; distorted limbs are exposed, rags are studiously displayed; and, almost invariably, a half idiot, with his frightful glare and paralysed voice, is foremost amongst them. The language in which they frame their petitions is always pointed, forcible, and generally highly poetic: — "Good luck to yer ladyship's happy face this morning — sure ye'll lave the light heart in my bussom before ye go?" — "Oh, then, look at the poor that can't look at you, my lady; the dark man that can't see if yer beauty is like yer sweet voice." — "Darling gintleman, the heavens be yer bed, and give us something" — "Oh, the blessing of the widdy and five small children, that's waiting for yer honour's bounty, ill be wid yer on the road." — "Oh, help the poor craythur that's got no childer to show yer honour; they're down in the sickness, and the man that owns them at sea." — "Oh, then, won't yer ladyship buy a dying woman's prayers chape?" — "They're keeping me back from the penny you're going to give me, lady dear, because I'm wake in myself and the heart's broke wid the hunger." Such are a few of the sentences we gather from the groups. We might fill pages with similar examples of ingenious and eloquent appeals. There is no exaggeration in the striking but melancholy scene the artist has pourtrayed. A beggar, on receiving a refusal from a poor law commissioner, addressed him with "Ah, then, it's little business you'd have only for the likes of us;" another, vainly soliciting charity from a gentleman with red hair, thrust forward her child, with, "And won't you give a ha'penny to the little boy? sure he's foxy, like yer honour." "You've lost all your teeth," was said to one of them — "Time for me to lose 'em when I'd nothing for them to do," was the reply. Some time ago we were travelling in a stage coach, and at Naas, where it had been said "the *native* beggars double the population of the town," a person inside told a troublesome and persevering applicant very coarsely to go to ——. The woman turned up her eyes, and said, with inimitable humour, "Ah, then, it's a long journey yer honour's sending us; may be yer honour 'll give us something to pay our expenses." — *Mr. and Mrs. Hall's Ireland.*

The luxurious live to eat and drink, but the wise and temperate eat and drink to live. — *Plutarch.*

THE ROYAL HARE HUNT. — Prince Albert having expressed his intention to hunt, a very gentlemanly hare, in a most comfortable state of corpulency, was turned out, and took a stroll across a field, followed at a leisurely pace by Prince Albert, the Duke de Nemours, and several gentlemen. Puss having waddled along for about a mile and a half, sat coolly down in the most obliging manner, and was at once caught; when Prince Albert, cutting off the tip of the tail, enclosed it in an envelope, and sent it off to the Queen as "the brush," being the first of a gallery of sporting trophies which he purposes collecting. The hare itself was sent off to the Castle, with directions to have it instantly "jugged" for the royal dinner table.

Query. Who amongst the ancients was the most stingy? *Answer.* Archimedes; he invented and taught the art of screwing.

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS. — It seems that her Majesty has been lately performing the annual ceremony of pricking for the sheriffs. This is a very ancient custom, and originated thus: — The office of sheriff being one requiring considerable courage, Queen Elizabeth sportively asked Essex, then the favourite, which was the best test of personal valour? Essex being in a sportive mood, playfully took the Queen's hand, and happened to receive a puncture in the finger from her Majesty's ruffle. Essex exclaimed "Oh!" when the Queen said, "Ah, that shall be the test of a sheriff's courage." And the sheriffs were pricked for ever afterwards. — *Punch.*

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND. — On my first visit to England, it seemed to me that beauty was the general rule for the women there, and its opposite a rare exception. Fifteen years later, although with eyes become more critical, I could not avoid being amazed by the number of beautiful persons amongst all classes, and being confirmed in my earlier opinion that Albion is pre-eminently the land of feminine loveliness. The skin of English women is so pure, transparent, and fresh, that the most fastidious critic's eye must pronounce it faultless. The complexion usually equals the most delicate rosered, the hair is oftenest luxuriant, and rarely too light in colour, mostly brown, but occasionally blackish, and now and then of a red tinge. The teeth commonly vie with ivory in whiteness and are also an object of especial care and preservation to their fair owners. * * Blue and brown eyes are the commonest, and I do not think them in the least deficient in loveliness — but their fire is subdued by a certain softness of expression. Snub-noses (*absit omen!*) are seldom seen; and the insipid Grecian outline of this important feature is happily not much oftener met with. No lack is there of coral-red lips; and the mouth which they form has often the most gracious expression, and all the charm of loveliness. Neck and shoulders are frequently of perfect beauty. * * The bust is allowed to be one of the chief personal graces of which Englishwomen may boast; and many of them in this respect may undoubtedly well sustain a comparison with the most faultless forms represented by the masterpieces of antiquity. Nay, I am inclined to think that the English outline will charm the taste of many even more than the Greek. — *Diary of a German Naturalist.*

It is customary to advise that a shilling should be made to go as far as it possibly can! but surely this would be to throw a shilling away, by making it go so far as to prevent any chance of its coming back again.

"A pin a day is a groat a year;" and it will be advisable, if any one doubts the fact, to go and offer three hundred and sixty-five pins at any respectable savings' bank, when, if the proverb be literally true, he will be credited to the amount of fourpence.

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day;" and, therefore, if you mean to do a creditor, it is better not to put him off, but to tell him honestly that you have put him down among the things to be done immediately.

Pastime is a word that should never be used but in a bad sense; it is vile to say such a thing is agreeable because it helps to pass the time away. — *Shenstone.*

We should be cautious how we indulge the feelings even of virtuous indignation. Indignation is the handsome brother of anger and hatred. — *S. T. Coleridge.*

MY PHILOSOPHY.

Bright things can never die,
E'en though they fade —
Beauty and minstrelsy
Deathless were made.
What though the summer day
Passes at eve away,
Doth not the moon's soft ray
Silence the night? —
"Bright things can never die —,"
Saith my philosophy, —
Phœbus, though *he* pass by,
Leaves us his light.

Kind words can never die —
Spoken in jest,
God knows how deep they lie
Stored in the breast;
Like childhood's simple rhymes,
Said o'er a thousand times,
Ay — in all years and climes,
Distant and near.
"Kind words can never die."
Saith my philosophy —
Deep in the soul they lie,
God knows how dear.

Childhood can never die
Wrecks of the past
Float on our memory,
E'en to the last.
Many a happy thing —
Many a daisied Spring,
Flown on Time's ceaseless wing
Far, far away.
"Childhood can never die,"
Saith my philosophy —
Wrecks of our infancy
Live on for aye.

Sweet fancies never die —
They leave behind
Some fairy legacy
Stored in the mind —
Some happy thought or dream,
Pure as day's earliest beam
Kissing the gentle stream,
In the lone glade.
Yet though these things pass by,
Saith my philosophy —
Bright things never die,
"E'en though they fade."

Illuminated Magazine.

A useful invention has just been exhibited on the Brighton and Croydon railway. It is called a pedomotive machine, and was constructed by Mr. England, the engineer of Hatcham iron works, Kent Road, for the London and Brighton railway. It weighs about 270 lbs., and is manufactured almost entirely of wrought iron. It carries four or six persons, two of whom propel it by means of treadles applied on a new and advantageous principle. Its greatest speed for a short distance is at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour; its average rate is fifteen miles an hour, carrying in both cases four passengers. Its utility on a line of railway requires no comment, as, without the slightest delay, one man can convey a message from station to station at a far greater speed than a horse express; and, should there be any fear of its encountering a train, it can be lifted up from, and replaced on, the tramway with as much ease as a sedan-chair.

A ROYAL HUNT. — Prince Albert and the Duc de Nemours hunted with the Royal stag hounds on Tuesday. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Le General Colbert, Colonel Wyld, and Mr. Anson, left the Castle shortly before eleven o'clock in two of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to Hillingdon, where Mr. Davis with the hounds and saddle horses were in readiness. A fine deer was uncarried at Pollhill, and made direct across the country to Harrow-on-the-Hill, headed back over nearly the same ground to Hillingdon, in which neighbourhood it was taken. The Prince and Duc de Nemours returned to the Castle, where they arrived at half-past two o'clock.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. — A gentleman residing at Preston took upon himself, on the 11th inst., to inform his Grace that a certain piece of land, formerly enjoyed by the writer's ancestors, was now in the possession of another party; and as the property had belonged to the Crown before it came into his family, he felt that he was only discharging his duty in putting the noble Duke in possession of the facts in order that the Crown might gain repossession of it. The answer is laconic and characteristic of this distinguished man; it runs thus: — London, Nov. 15. 1843. — The Duke of Wellington has received Mr. ——'s letter of the 11th inst. Mr. —— should put to a counsel learned in the law the question he has asked of the Duke of Wellington. The Duke is Commander-in-Chief of the army, not a counsel learned in the law. To Mr. ——."

MONUMENT TO DR. SOUTHEY. — On Monday, a meeting was held in the town-hall of Keswick, by several gentlemen of that place and neighbourhood, for the purpose of carrying into effect a wish which had been very generally expressed, that a public testimony of regard and respect to the memory of the late poet-laureate should be placed in the church of Crosthwaite, in which parish he had spent the greatest portion of his life, and in which church-yard were deposited his mortal remains. A committee was then formed, and resolutions entered into for that purpose; one of which was, that a white marble tablet, on which is to be a medallion likeness of Dr. Southey, should be executed by some eminent sculptor, and affixed to the wall in a conspicuous part within the said church. A proposed epitaph from the pen of Mr. W. S. Landor has been published in a Westmoreland paper. The lines are distinguished by that literary exaggeration for which their author is well known. He has offered to subscribe 20*l.* to the monument, in addition to giving the *poetry*.

A WHALE IN THE DOWNS. — During the last week one of these monsters of the deep has been visiting our coast in search of herrings, its favourite food, and was distinctly seen on Sunday morning in the Downs, sending up its natural fountains. It was seen off Dover from the shore, and some men who were in a boat just as it was approaching, had a narrow escape of an upset; but they luckily got on board a galliot which was passing at the time, and saved themselves. The finny giant is supposed to be upwards of sixty feet in length. The herring fishery is progressing very slowly on this part of the coast.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION. — The working men of Edinburgh have commenced a movement to establish baths on a grand scale for their own use in that city. They are to hold a public meeting under the auspices of Lord Dunfermline, that steady and earnest friend to all that is good, and his lordship, with many leading men in Edinburgh, have resolved to encourage the project, as tending to promote the many virtues which are the offspring of cleanliness.

OCTOBER.

Then came OCTOBER, full of merry glee,
For yet his noule was totty of the must,
Which he was treading in the wine-fat's see,
And of the joyous oyle, whose gentle gust
Made him so frollick, and so full of lust:
Upon a dreadfull scorpion he did ride,
The same which by Dianae's doom unjust
Slew great Orion; and eeke by his side
He had his ploughing-share, and coulter ready tyde. — *Spenser.*

NOVEMBER.

Next was NOVEMBER; he full grown and fat
As fed with lard, and that right well might seeme
For he had been a fatting hogs of late,
That yet his browes with sweat did reek and steam;
And yet the season was full sharp and breem;
In planting eke he took no small delight,
Whereon he rode, not easie was to deeme
For it a dreadful centaure was in sight,
The seed of Saturn and fair Nais, Chiron hight. — *Spenser.*

Spenser, in marching his months before great Nature (says Leigh Hunt) drew his descriptions of them from the world and its customs in general; but turn his October wine-vats into cider-presses and brewing-tubs, and it will do as well. The hedges are now sparkling with their abundant berries, the wild rose with the hip, the hawthorn with the haw, the black thorn with the sloe, the bramble with the blackberry, and the briony, privet, honeysuckle, elder, holly, and woody nightshade, with their other winter feasts for the birds. This month, on account of its steady temperature, is chosen for the brewing of such malt liquor as is designed for keeping. The farmer continues to sow his corn, and the gardener plants forest and fruit trees. Many of our readers, though fond of gardens, will learn, perhaps, for the first time, that trees are cheaper things than flowers, and that at the expense of not many shillings they may plant a little shrubbery, or make a rural screen for their parlour or study windows, of woodbine, guelder roses, bays, arbutus, ivy, virgin's bower, or even the poplar, horse-chestnut, birch, sycamore, and plane-tree, of which the Greeks were so fond. The naturalist knows that most of the winter birds which frequent our islands arrive in October. Numerous sea fowls at stated periods, or at uncertain intervals, perform short migrations to and from different parts of the island. The ring-ousel comes soon after Michaelmas; the Royston crow arrives in October; the redwing about the middle of October; the fieldfare and woodcock keep arriving all October and November; the snipe and jack arrive during the same period; some hens breed here. The pigeon, or stockdove, comes towards the end of November, and some abide here all the year, with the wood pigeon and ring dove, some of which arrive in spring, and others perform partial migrations. Among occasional visitors which frequently change their summer and winter quarters, we have the wild swan, wild goose, wild duck, pochard, and teal. The grosbeak, crossbill, and silk tail, or waxen chatterer, appear at uncertain intervals.

Now the farmer finishes all his out-of-door work before the frosts set in, and lays by his implements till the awakening of spring calls him to his hand-labour again.

Hone, whose *perennial* volumes always well repay a reference to them, says, in November, the *felling of wood* for the winter store commences; and in a mild still day the measured strokes of the woodman's axe, heard far away in the thick forest, bring with their sound an associated feeling similar to that produced by a wreath of smoke rising from out of the same scene: they tell us a tale of

Uncertain dwellers in the pathless wood.

He then quotes Dibdin's song of "The Woodman;"—

Far remov'd from noise and smoke
Hark! I hear the woodman's stroke,
Who dreams not as he fells the oak,
What mischief dire he brews;
How art may shape his falling trees,
In aid of luxury and ease:
He weighs not matters such as these,
But sings, and hacks, and hews.

The "busy flail," too, which is now in full employment, fills the air about the homestead with a pleasant sound, and invites the passer-by to look in at the great open doors of the barn, and see the wheat stack reaching to the roof on either hand; the little pyramid of bright grain behind the threshers; the scattered ears between them leaping and rustling beneath their fast-falling strokes; and the flail itself flying harmless round the labourers' heads, though seeming to threaten danger at every turn; while, outside, the flock of "barn door" poultry ply their ceaseless search for food among the knee-deep straw; and the cattle, all their summer frolics forgotten, stand ruminating beside the half empty hay-rack, or lean over the gate that looks down into the village or away towards the distant pastures.

Of the birds that have hitherto made merry even at the approach of winter now all are silent; all, save that one who now earns his title of "the household bird," by haunting the thresholds and window cells, and casting sidelong glances in-doors, as if to reconnoitre the positions of all within, before the pinching frosts force him to lay aside his fears, and flit in and out silently, like a winged spirit. All are now silent except him; but he, as he sits on the pointed palings beside the doorway, or on the topmost twig of the little black thorn that has been left growing in the otherwise closely clipt hedge, pipes plaintive ditties with a low inward voice, like that of a love-tainted maiden, as she sits apart from her companions, and sings soft melodies to herself, almost without knowing it. Some of the other small birds that winter with us, but have hitherto kept aloof from our dwellings, now approach them, and mope about amongst the house sparrows, on the bare branches, wondering what has become of all the leaves, and not knowing one tree from another. Of these the chief are the hedge-sparrow, the blue titmouse, and the linnet. These, also, together with the goldfinch, thrush, blackbird, &c. may still be seen rifling the hip and haw-grown hedges of their scanty fruit. Almost all, however, even of those singing-birds that do not migrate, except the redbreast, wren, hedge-sparrow, and titmouse, disappear shortly after the commencement of this month, and go no one knows whither.

But the Sportsman also has something to say of OCTOBER and NOVEMBER:—

COURSING

THE LEASH.

The season of wooderaft has now set in seriously, very seriously, in the matter of a certain new device of the field—a contrivance, as it seems to us, "more honoured in the breach than in the observance." We allude to the sport known to moderns as the steeple chase, which opened, the other day, in the vicinity of Dublin, after a fashion that might try the sympathies of a Tipperary boy. For the Irish Metropolitan "Grand Steeple Chase" six horses started, the fate of a pair of them being thus naively reported:—"Regulator fell at the smallest fence in the line, and was dead in an instant, his body slipping into the narrow ditch, where it lay *a perfect picture for the pencil of a Landseer*. Reynard's back was also broken *at an insignificant little up-jump*. In the capacity of journalists, it will be our duty during the winter months to publish dispatches from fields of similar contests, in hope, however, not with returns of the killed reaching an average of one third of the belligerents. For the present our business concerns the long dogs, several leading coursing clubs having discussed their pretensions during the past fortnight.

Among the most important meetings were the Southport (union), Ashdown Park, Mid-Lothian, Altcar, Newmarket, Biggar, Louth, Spelthorne, Clydesdale; and the champion bout over Altcar, England against Scotland, and Ireland against Scotland. In the latter, which was one of the most interesting matches of the season, Ireland, in the person of her Amazonian knight, *Lady Harkaway*, beat Scotland's *Heathery Jock* scornfully in a canter for 100*l.* each; while in the tug of war between the rose and the thistle, England, represented by Birdlime, of course "danged" Sawney, in the presentment of *The Major*, also for 100*l.* a-side. Annually we have flying horses sent over to us from the Curragh, and places adjacent, to canter off with our Derbys and Legers, which as annually prove deceivers. Every season some gentleman without any towsers, who can kill right and left "round a corner," visits us from the "blue hills," who succumbs to our pigeon gunners at Battersea and Chalk Farm. Thus is it with greyhounds. The greatest amount of care and coin are expended in producing them in this country, and consequently (for it is a certain corollary) the best are here "raised." Moreover, nowhere else is such inducement to breed held out. Mr. Bake, whose bitch Birdlime won the last of the champion matches alluded to, refused 250 guineas for her and her brother Blacklock; and the amount of a single stake at the Waterloo meeting for greyhound puppies has exceeded 600*l.*

As a relic of the ancient woodcraft of this island, we are glad to say that strong efforts are making to place the sport of coursing on a high ground. It was at one time believed that his Royal Highness Prince Albert was about to become a patron of coursing; we have reason to fear that his Royal Highness's kennel of greyhounds at Virginia Water is not in force — that the amusement, in short, is not to his Highness's taste. We are sorry for this, we cannot spare an old scion of a good sporting stock; and we can less endure the thought, that while the modern barbarity of the steeple chase finds countenance in high places, the good old sports of our forefathers should fall out of fashion. We shall, from time to time, report the progress of the long dogs, and we wish them — *Dianâ volente* —

Hares plentiful fields, without scenery,
And slips to go off in the pride of machinery.

CLOWN AND PONY.

purposes of building, have formed themselves into a company, and are anxious to let in a limited number of the public." The "Royal Academy" is a new edition of an old picture, recommended to those who discuss the question of "Who shall educate the Prince of Wales?" but the best of the etchings is "A New Art-if-ice,"—"doubly hazardous," a joke at the expense of skating and skaters on "the dull tame *floor*." But enough of the etchings; let us turn to the woodcuts, some of which we extract to speak for themselves, in company with a few scraps, culled here and there from the text. Prince Albert's New Infantry Hat is honoured with a parody: —

NEW VERSION OF "ALL ROUND MY HAT," AS SUNG NIGHTLY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

All round my hat I hang a green willow,
All round my hat for a twelvemonth and a day;
And if any body wants to know the reason that I do so,
It's because my ingenuity has all been thrown away.
'Twas taking my drives in the Park I first conceiv'd it,
O, I thought the guard on duty in his hat look'd a Guy;
And I never slept a wink, but in my mind I weav'd it,
And thought my taste and fancy upon a hat I'd try.
All round my hat, &c.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

JUNE.—That the sun is before the clock on the 7th, which may be remedied by placing the clock before the sun. *Mem.* It will do it no good to place it before the fire.

JULY.—That the days decrease in the course of the month; and that, on the 5th of July, 1830, Algiers lost a Dey altogether.

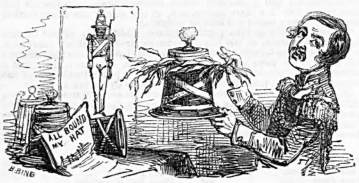
AUGUST.—That Napoleon was born on the 15th, and Andrew Marvel on the 16th, but that the former was really a greater marvel than the latter.

SEPTEMBER.—Your grapes will now begin to want looking after. If you do not bag them yourself, and your vine happens to be in an exposed situation, you may expect that some one will come and bag them for you.

OCTOBER.—That melons can only be raised in hot beds; and, of course, the hotter the bed the better the melons. Some fruit gardeners recommend a layer of cinders; but red hot ashes, enclosed in a warming-pan, will heat your bed quicker than any thing. It is usual to cover the bed over with a frame, with panes of glass in it; a good thick counterpane would perhaps be more effective.

NOVEMBER.—That the 5th is Guy Fawkes' Day, which is commemorative of an attempted blow up; and that the 9th is Lord Mayor's Day, which is devoted to an annual blow out.

DECEMBER.—That the close of the year is the proper time to begin a system of keeping accounts, for you will have plenty of accounts sent in to enable you to commence keeping them.



PRINCE ALBERT'S HAT.

LITERATURE.

The Comic Almanack for 1844, *with Twelve Illustrations of the Months.* By George Cruikshank. D. Bogue.

One of the pleasantest heralds of approaching Christmas is this Cruikshank Almanack, with its comic carols for winter evenings, and well seasoned puns to give a double relish to mince pies. Rigdum Funnidos, with cap and bells, grins like a second Tim Bobbin on the title page, whilst George Cruikshank, ever fertile in fun, gives us a dozen etchings, sufficient to twist a laugh even out of a man who was paying the income

Abundant.

Middling.

Scarcity.

STATE OF THE CROPS.

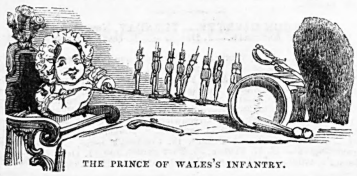
tax! "*Wine in a ferment and spirits in hot water*" affords a grand display of

Bottle and barrel, and tankard and cup,

each of course all froth, spirit, and effervescence, against the apostle of teetotalism.

Oh, Father Mathew, why dost thou incline
Against all spirits thus to whine?
To preach against good liquor is a scandal.
Why to such rash conclusions jump —
To airy, dull, unsocial pump,
Why give a handle?
Water is very well — but then 'tis known,
That well is always better let alone.
Washing is water's only function,
Save when a little drop poured into brandy, whiskey, rum, or gin,
Makes glorious, grand junction.

This spirited ode is followed by a doleful exemplification of



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INFANTRY.

the sad fate of those who are troubled with Ten Thousand a year —

"Ten Thousand a-Year" is expected to sport
A carriage of every conceivable sort;
A britschka, a Clarence, landau, and pilentum,
He must purchase as fast as the makers invent 'em.
Each vehicle fashion compels him to take,
Till "Ten Thousand a-Year" is reduced to a break.

Our new customers, the Celestials, of course, supply us a joke:

TREATING WITH CHINA.

DESPATCH FROM SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

AKING advantage of my full powers to treat, I asked the Commissioner what he would like me to treat him to. He at first suggested beer; but from what I have seen of the Chinese I fancied that they stood more in need of spirit than any thing else; and as my instructions were to mix as much as possible with the Imperial authorities, I kept mixing brandy and water till past midnight, in company with Key-sing, who did ample justice to the grog that was placed before him. The effect of the liquor was such as to cause me to receive several friendly assurances in broken Chinese; and the Commissioner, I am sure, soon began to see doubly all the advantages I was endeavouring to point out to him. In a short time such was the spirit of harmony inspired by the grog, that a song was volunteered by Key-sing; but it was impossible to say what key Key-sing did sing it in. I was then called upon to favour them with a vocal effort; and as my instructions were to meet the wishes of the Chinese government as well as I could, I struck up, "Home, sweet Home," a selection which, I trust, will meet the approbation of the Home Office. The treaty had not yet received the signature of Key-sing; and he seemed to be wavering,—leaning first on one side, and then on the other; but at length he fell with his face flat upon the treaty, which I believe was intended to shew his great respect for it. Such was his emotion, that he was with difficulty raised; and his hand was at length guided by a mandarin, who had partaken less freely of the grog than the Chief Commissioner. Key-sing then left for his own abode, singing and dancing all the way home, and addressing every one he met, to whom he was, probably, explaining the advantages that China will derive from the happy union.—I am, &c., your Lordship's &c.,

HENRY POTTINGER.

TAIL PEACE.

From fashionable, we pass to parish, pauperism, and "Dancing for the Million," with some genuine charity portraits. Aerial speculation next rises upon us with a free delineation of the visions of "a few gentlemen who, having taken the air for the

A PRIZE CARTOON.

PATENTS FOT INVENTIONS.

Patents will, it is expected, be granted — To Sir Robert Peel, for a new and most efficacious manner of sweeping by machinery, as exemplified in his very sweeping machinery of the Income Tax. To Lady Sale, for carrying Britannia metal to a high degree of perfection. To Drs. Newman and Pusey, for an entirely new method of introducing heat into churches. To Lord Brougham, for the application of rotatory motion, with a view to obtaining power. To the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for an extension of the use of the screw, so as to augment its pressure. To the Poor Law Commissioners, for a new method of diminishing pauperism by reducing the number of paupers; and also for an improved process of grinding. To Daniel O'Connell, for a most effectual method of draining Ireland.

THE IRON FEER.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

THE HOP SEASON.

PREDICTIONS FOR JANUARY.

In examining the horoscope, it seems to embrace a wide scope of horrors. There will be dark days for England, which we must be prepared for by lighting candles. After New Year's Day there will be many broils, and Turkey will be torn to pieces by domestic violence.

THE GARDEN.

If any thing is done in the garden at this time of the year, perhaps the best thing will be to run about in it. Do not attempt to move any of your trees, but keep your junior branches moving as much as possible. This is the best time to take your shrub in-doors; but it should be rum shrub, watered in moderation, and taken at night over a cheerful fire.

CHITTY'S GENERAL PRACTICE.

Popular Cyclopædia of Natural Science. Animal Physiology. By W. B. Carpenter, M. D. Orr and Co.

Sterne's sentence, "They manage these things better in France," might well be applied to the study of Physiology in England In France, a knowledge of the laws by which men "live, and move, and have their being," is regarded as a necessary portion of a liberal education, and every candidate for university honours is required to have a competent acquaintance not only with animal physiology, but with zoology also. In our country, on the contrary, physiology is turned over almost exclusively to the medical man; and the student attains the highest scholastic position utterly ignorant of the mechanism of the frame which bears him on this successful course — of the brain which is taxed so heavily in his studies, or — of the fixed and harmonious laws by which he retains, not simply the health that invigorates him for the struggle, but by which alone he breathes the very breath of life. A thousand other things, which will never be wanted, and which may be, and generally are, forgotten the month after he throws aside the scholar's gown, must be carefully studied; but information of *what he himself really is* — of the strange and curiously-contrived means by which the various functions of his frame are carried on — of the complex processes and tortuous channels by which the human body is nourished and supported — of the living levers and pulleys by which it moves — of the vital currents which flow unceasingly through it — all these things are considered entirely unnecessary, and unworthy a place in the curriculum. Dr. Carpenter very justly says, "the importance of the study of animal physiology, as a branch of general education, can scarcely be over-estimated; and it is remarkable that it is not more generally appreciated. It might have been supposed that curiosity alone would have led the mind of man to the eager study of those wonderful actions, by which his body is constructed and maintained; and that a knowledge of those laws on which the due performance of these actions — in other words, his *health* — depends, would have been an object of universal pursuit. That it has not hitherto been so, may be attributed to several causes. The very familiarity of the occurrences is one of these. We are much more apt to seek for explanations of phenomena that rarely present themselves, than of those which we daily witness. The comet excites the curiosity of the vulgar, whilst the movements of the sun, moon, and planets are regarded by them as things of course. We almost daily see vast numbers of animals, of different tribes, in active life around us; their origin, growth movements, decline, death, and reproduction, are continually, taking place under our eyes; and there seems to common apprehension nothing to explain, where every thing is so apparent. And of man, too, the ordinary vital actions are so familiar, that the study of their conditions appears superfluous. To be born, to grow, to be subject to occasional disease, to decline, to die, is his lot in common with other animals; and what knowledge can avail (it may be asked) to avert the doom imposed on him by his Creator? In reply to this, it is sufficient to state that *millions* annually perish from a neglect of the conditions which Divine wisdom has appointed as requisite for the preservation of the body from fatal disease; and that millions more are constantly suffering pain and weakness, that might have been prevented by a simple attention to those principles which it is the province of physiology to unfold." Nor is the study of physiology less pleasant than profitable. It affords unbounded scope for research and discovery, since as much remains to be learned as is yet known. It has, too, all the charms which of Coleridge —

With tender ministrations, thou, O Nature,
Healest thy wandering and distracted child;
Thou pourest on him thy soft influences,
Thy sunny hues, fair forms, and breathing sweets,
The melody of woods, and winds, and waters, —
Till he relent, and can no more endure
To be a jarring and a dissonant thing
Amidst the general voice of minstrelsy, —
But bursting into tears wins back his way,
His angry spirit heal'd and harmonis'd
By the benignant touch of love and mercy.

Why, then, is not the subject more systematically pursued? Of books there is great plenty to suit all students; while, for the general reader, the volume now before us offers an excellent manual. It is thickly studded with woodcuts while the text contains a popular resumé of all the known truths of physiology. It is arranged in paragraphs, numbered for ready reference, and the style is clear and popular. It would not be difficult to quarrel with Dr. Carpenter upon some points, as, for instance, his comparative estimate (p. vii.) of the chemical doctrines of Liebig, and of his own essay on the action of cells on the human body; but we refrain from so doing, since of books as of man it may be said — *none* are quite perfect.

The Castle of Falkenbourg and other Tales, from the German Popular Tales and Legends.

Legends and Traditionary Stories.

Eastern Romance; select Tales from the Arabian and other Sources. Burns.

The above works are chiefly a collection of what may be styled popular fairy tales of various countries, from which those that were anywise objectionable have been carefully excluded. Many amongst them are derived from the German, and convey far more perceptible instruction under their allegory, than the well-known fire-side stories of our own country. There is a calm, reverential, and simple feeling, too, in most of the modern tales of Germany, which fits them for youthful perusal in preference to those of a more extravagant character, that merely excite the imagination and leave very little benefit behind. We are not of the class of utilitarian philosophers that would at once break in and confine the young mind to the study of logic and natural science — that would teach it to deduct causes from effects and effects from causes, with a perfect alphabetical readiness, and destroy too quickly its ideas of the infinity of this terrestrial world. Let its growth be encouraged like that of a young tree. Give one its changes of wet and sunshine, the other its times of study and recreation; and if moral truths, veiled in allegory and romance, furnish the food for the latter, and lead the spirit in the paths of goodness, shall time thus spent be regarded as misapplied? The first work on this list is perhaps the most preferable; each tale teacheth some good lesson; and the method in which the instruction is conveyed may likewise be commended. The volume of "Eastern Romance" consists of the best tales from the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," interwoven with some few others of a like character. These must be for ever popular. All the above books are neatly printed, and illustrated with far greater taste than is generally brought to bear on publications for the young, if works are to be thus considered, which have furnished something more than amusement to the grown up and aged of all countries.

Pawsey's Ladies' Fashionable Repository for 1844. Pawsey, Ipswich.

This is one of the many pocket books the close of the year gives birth to — a neat collection of prose, poetry, pictures, and useful information. It is of provincial origin, and the contributions, which, with few exceptions, seem all to have emanated from its own locality may fairly be considered as superior to those generally found within the average range of this class of publications.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Studies of Sensation and Events. Poems, by Ebenezer Jones. Fox.
Conversations on Arithmetic. By Mrs. Henry Ayres. Souter and Law.
Marion; or the Page. A Play. Mitchell.
Sporting Almanack for 1844. Baily.

CAUSERIE.

The number of admission tickets sold for the ball and concert given at Guildhall, in aid of the funds for the relief of the Polish refugees, exceeded 1500. The expenses for refreshments, quadrille band, &c. &c. amounted to about 450*l.*, and after deducting all necessary outlays, a surplus of about 470*l.* remains to be handed over to the association.

The Earl of Harewood has given the munificent donation of 300*l.* to the subscription for the restoration of York Minster.

A facetious physician once observed, that he never said in company, "I drink to your health," but "My service to you."

The office of curator and surveyor of the National and Royal Picture Galleries has been given to Charles Locke Eastlake, R.A., and Secretary to the "Royal Commission on the Fine Arts."

Last Saturday the house of Mr. Mulkan, 21. Wimpole Street, was entered by burglars and robbed of a large quantity of plate and gold, including dishes, knives, forks, rings, and ladies' ornaments, amounting to eighty-four articles.

A gentleman who has occasion to walk with two ladies and one umbrella, should always go in the middle; this secures a dry coat to himself, and is showing no partiality to either of the ladies.

A report prevails according to a letter in the "Banner of Ulster," that Mr. Irving, M.P., intends to resign his seat for the county of Antrim.

Mr. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Advocate for Scotland, has been elected Dean of the Faculty by a large majority. This is the only instance of such an honour having been conferred on a Lord Advocate since the time of Lord Melville.

A lady being asked her opinion of the *odious income* tax, replied that it was *incommodious*.

Exertions are being made to obtain the release of Mr. Oastler from prison.

The League fund progresses, 16,000*l.* being already raised, and 20,000*l.* being expected from Manchester alone.

On Wednesday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Westminster Sunday and Day Schools was performed by Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., on their site in St. James's Street, Buckingham Gate. There was a numerous and fashionable attendance on the occasion.

The *employés* at the Mint are daily at work in striking off the new gold sovereigns and half sovereigns of 1844, so as to meet the demand that is likely to be made when the proclamation dated the 2d of October last, respecting the light gold coinage, comes into effect on the 1st of Jan. next, after which day there will be a run upon the Bank for the full weight gold in exchange. No gold coin will be allowed to be current in any payment whatsoever, unless of the weight of five pennyweights two grains and a half, and any gold half sovereign of less weight than two pennyweights thirteen grains and one-eighth, and all those that are deficient are to be cut, broken, or so defaced that they shall no longer pass in circulation.

The Duchess of Gloucester has been suffering from a severe attack of illness.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. S., Luton. — *Thanks.*
A. W. H. — *The sketch is too curious to be made available. It is left in our office.*
J. I. S. — *We have not room for his communication. Our space is too valuable to be appropriated to general correspondence.*
A Subscriber to the Pictorial Times *is informed that his suggestion about the folding of the paper should be made to his newsman.*
F. Y., Coleman Street, *had better send us the ballads he alludes to.*
T. I. C. — *We think our Correspondent is mistaken. We do not know of the difference he mentions; were such the case, we should immediately attend to it.*
R. E., Leeds. — *The letter was a public one, we should imagine.*
S. C., Worcester, *is informed that handsomely illuminated covers for binding the "Pictorial Times" are on sale at the Office, price 3s. each.*

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. A. G. Spencer, now Bishop of Newfoundland, to be Bishop of Jamaica.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to constitute one archdeaconry in and over the Bahama Islands, to be subordinate to the bishopric of Jamaica, and to be styled the Archdeaconry of Bahamas; appointing the Rev. J. M'Cameron Trew to be Archdeacon.

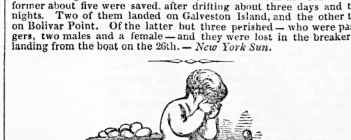
The Queen has also appointed W. H. Butt, Esq., to be Rector of the University at Malta.

University of London. — M.B. Second Examination, 1843. — First Division: — Edward Ballard, University College; Robert Burnes, Adjg. St. George's Hospital; Adolphus Barnett, London Hospital; Joseph Hullett Browne, Guy's Hospital; John Jones Davies, London Hospital; Henry Fearnside, University College; George Yeoman Heath, University College; William Edward Humble, University College; Thomas Leonard, University College; Frederick Robert Manson, King's College; George Augustus Rees, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Richard Nathaniel Rubidge, Guy's Hospital; Robert John Spitta, St. George's Hospital; Silas Stilwell Stedman, University College; Alfred Joseph Tapson, University College; John Topham, University College; Stephen Henry Ward, London Hospital. — Second Division: — Hugh Bell, Guy's Hospital; Charles Richard Francis, Middlesex Hospital; Thomas Lloyd Jones, University College; John Snow, Westminster Hospital.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Tory transport ship was towed down the river, on Tuesday, from Deptford, under orders to embark next morning Captain Savage's Company 1st Battalion, and Captain Hyde's Company, 6th Battalion of the Royal Artillery, for a passage to the West Indies. The Tory in coming down the river ran foul of another vessel and injured her bows, which will require two or three days to repair, and it is not now expected that the troops will embark before Friday or Saturday (this day). The following officers proceed to the West Indies with their companies: — Captain Savage, Second Captain Cheetham, First Lieutenant Macartney, and Second Lieutenant Frye, of the 1st Battalion; Captain Hyde, Second Captain Fulford, First Lieutenants E. Swinton and W. Swinton.

Loss of the Steamer Sarah Barnes, and of Sixteen Lives. — On the 24th ult., at noon, she crossed the Galveston bar for this port. On the next morning, the 25th, a considerable leak was discovered in her hold. All the pumps were set to work, but they were able to keep her free for a short time only. At nine o'clock A.M., when about seventy five miles from Galveston, it having been found that the water was gaining on the pumps, and that both wind and sea were increasing, the captain determined to run her into the Sabine river; but believing the accomplishment of this doubtful, from the rapid manner in which the leak increased, he concluded to run her on the nearest shore. He directed her course accordingly, the whole of the crew and passengers being in the meantime engaged in bailing her out. At half past two o'clock P.M. the water, notwithstanding their exertions, had ascended to the fires and the engine. Further efforts to counteract the leak were therefore unavailing, and to save their lives became the concern of all on board. They then set about making rafts of the cotton bales, four bales to a raft, and lashed together some spars for other rafts. She was now sinking rapidly; the lead was heaved, and there was found six fathoms of water. There was no confusion or complaining; all seemed to be impressed with their perilous position, and to save their lives was the object that engrossed their attention. Orders were given to cast off the boat's painter, and while doing this she sunk, it being then forty-five minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon. There were on board altogether thirty souls — of these eighteen went on the rafts, and twelve took the boat. Of the former about five were saved, after drifting about three days and three nights. Two of them landed on Galveston Island, and the other three on Bolivar Point. Of the latter but three perished — who were passengers, two males and a female — and they were lost in the breakers, in landing from the boat on the 26th. — *New York Sun.*



COMMERCE AND MONEY.

In the beginning of this week little animation was exhibited amongst the brokers, dealers, and jobbers in the money market, and the interest to be obtained by discounting bills of the highest character has been raised to four per cent. per annum. This is no doubt the consequence of the great improvement which, for months past, we have observed in our manufacturing and commercial transactions, and which has at present the appearance, at all events, of being lasting. The attention of capitalists therefore has been in a slight degree withdrawn from the English Stock Exchange, and a depression of ½ per cent. in the value of the consols occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday. Since then, however, a part of this heavy depreciation has been recovered, although certainly the same buoyancy has not prevailed as mentioned by us in our last publication. Still, however, the abundance of unemployed money will soon again, probably, operate advantageously on the prices of British national securities, many being still of opinion that the consols may be quoted at par before Midsummer Day. The attention of the monied interest, however, has not, for one day throughout this week, been diverted from the mart for the sale of shares in public associations, more particularly for those of the principal railway associations, in all of which the value has been again considerably enhanced. York and North Midland are 5*l.* dearer, and those of the Birmingham and London cannot be obtained unless by submitting to an improvement of 2*l.* to 3*l.* in their prices. Similar remarks are applicable to the Manchester and Leeds and North Midland lines. Edinburgh and Glasgow also have risen a share higher, and, on the whole, the share market remains in a very sound and healthy condition.

The short supply of bills payable abroad, which were offered for sale during the last week, on the Royal Exchange, caused a slight depression in the rates of the foreign exchanges, to which, however, the operations of this week, in the same quarter, have applied an effectual remedy, and a farther influx of the precious metals is necessary to the liquidation of the balance of trade at present due to our merchants by for-ign states.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange the usual amount of business has been again transacted, and prices of dividend-paying bonds have been fairly maintained. In Spanish bonds, and in those also of Mexico, rather serious fluctuations have occurred, although the closing prices of them were much the same as we quoted them last week.

BRITISH FUNDS. — FRIDAY.

Bank Stock	180¾	India Stock	— pm
3 per Cent. Red.	95⅞	Ditto Bonds	70 pm
3 per Cent. Cons.	95⅞	Ditto Old Annuities	—
3½ per Cent. Red.	102½	Ditto New Annuities	—
New 3½ per Cent.	103	Ex. Bills 1000*l.* 12*d.*	56 pm
New 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 500*l.*	56 pm
Long Annuities to expire		Ditto Small	56 pm
Jan. 1860	12 9-16	Bank Stock for Act.	—
Oct. 1859	12⅞	India Stock for Act.	—
Jan. 1860	12 13-16	Consols for Act.	96

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian, 5 per cent.	—	Spanish, 5 per cent.	21¾
Colombian, 6 per cent.	—	Ditto, 3 per cent.	31½
Cuba bonds, 8 per cent.	91	Ditto, Deferred	12
Mexican, 5 per cent.	—	Dutch, 2½ per cent.	54½
Peruvian, 1825, 6 per cent.	—	Ditto, 5 per cent.	100

MARKETS.

Mark Lane, Friday, Nov. 24. — We have had no arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week worthy of notice, yet the demand for that article to-day was very heavy, at unaltered quotations. A few parcels of the lower descriptions of foreign wheat changed hands, but at no improvement in value. No alteration was noticed in the currencies of barley and malt at previous rates. Oats, of which 18,140 quarters have come to hand from Ireland, met a steady sale; but in all other grain next to nothing was doing.

Arrivals. — Wheat, English, 1930; Irish, 0; Foreign, 0; Barley, English, 1550; Irish, 600; Foreign, 0. Oats, English, 3120; Irish, 18,140; Foreign, 0. Flour, 1460 sacks. Malt, 740 quarters.

Smithfield, Friday, Nov. 24. — Although we had a very scanty supply of beasts on sale here to-day, the demand for beef was excessively dull, and the prices had a downward tendency. The number of sheep was only 3810, yet the sale for them was inactive at barely previous rates. The best calves supported their value; but the inferior kinds of veal were 2*d.* per 8 lbs. lower. In pigs very little was doing, at our quotations. The imports of foreign stock, this week, have been confined to 44 beasts by a steamer from Vigo; but we had none here this morning. Milch cows sold at from 16*l.* to 19*l.* 5*s.* each.

Prices, per 8lbs., to sink the offal: — Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; second quality ditto, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.*; prime large oxen, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; prime Scots, &c., 3*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; prime Southdown ditto, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; large coarse calves, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; prime small ditto, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; large hogs, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; neat small porkers, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; suckling calves, 18*s.* to 28*s.*; and quarter old store pigs, 16*s.* to 22*s.* each. Beasts, 544; cows, 148; sheep, 3,810; calves, 203; pigs, 267.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Friday, Nov. 24. — We hada very dull trade here to-day, on the following terms: — Per 8lbs. by the carcase: — Inferior beef, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; middling ditto, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; prime large ditto, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.*; prime small ditto, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; large pork, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; inferior mutton, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; prime ditto, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.*; veal, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; small pork, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*

Borough Hop Market, Friday, Nov. 24. — The supply of all kinds of hops, but especially those of the present year's growth, being small, the trade continued to rule active, at fully last week's quotations. Pockets, 1843: — Mid. Kent, 140*s.* to 180*s.*; East Kent, 140*s.* to 210*s.*; Farnham, 140*s.* to 210*s.*; Sussex, 112*s.* to 118*s.*; Weald, 116*s.* to 120*s.*; do. Choice, 124*s.* to 130*s.*

LONDON GAZETTE. — TUESDAY, November 21.

Bankruptcy Annulled. — J. Davies and R. Davies, Chiswell Street, drapers.

Bankrupts. — J. M. Wintle, 54. Drury Lane, silversmith. — H. W. Diamond, 59. Frith Street, Westminster, surgeon. — E. Burton, Alton, Hampshire, plumber. — J. Ball, 20. St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, tailor. — G. Z. White, Northam Road, Hampshire, stone-mason. — J. D. Bingman, 29. Harley Street, Cavendish Square, wine merchant. — C. D. Leeder, Billingford, Norfolk, cattle dealer. — E. P. Bent, Crutched Friars, City, and Croomshill, Greenwich, wine merchant. — A. A. Newman, High Street, Whitechapel, sadler. — S. Jones, 78. Cheapside, jeweller. — J. Coulson and H. Phipps, 12. Clement's Lane, City, shipping ironmongers. — H. H. Fisher, 36. Bury Street, and 37. Duke Street, St. James's, tailor. — J. W. Bake, Bristol, currier. — H. Harris, Lanaravon,

near Newport, Monmouthshire, shoemaker. — J. May, Pickwick, Wiltshire, victualler. — T. S. Sharland, late of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, linendraper. — T. Kimber, North Cerney, Gloucestershire, farmer. —C. F. Dewson, Birmingham, victualler.—M. Raphael and A. Nathan, Kingston-upon-Hull, silversmiths.

LONDON GAZETTE. — Nov. 24.

Bankrupts. — E. Locke and A. D. Mills. Lawrance Pountney Hill, needle manufacturer. — W. Rolfe, Therfield, farmer. — C. Leaf, Wood Street, Cheapside, warehouseman. — G. Butcher, Holborn Hill, china dealer. — J. Sharp, Old Kent Road, linendraper.—C. Chapman, Croydon, stationer. — J. A. Holmes, New Broad Street, City, merchant. — T. Digby, Lower Clapton, corn dealer.—J. Brown, Tydee, Monmouthshire, iron founder.

BIRTH AND DEATHS.

Birth. — The Duchess of Sutherland, of a son.

Died. — Major Gen. Thomas Webster, of the H. E. I. C. service, and late of Belgrave, Fifeshire. — At Bath, the Countess Nugent, relict of the late Count Felix Nugent. — In Red Lion Square. Mary, wife of Sharon Turner, Esq., of Winchmore Hill, Esq., in her 67th year. — At Brixton, Thomas Hennah, Esq., Accountant's Office, India House. — In Cheltenham, aged 75, Charles Barton, Esq., Author of many works on Conveyancing.

THE SHRINE of NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the Camp Bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien, for which Madame Tussaud and Sons paid 550*l.*; the Cloak of Marengo; the Magnificent Cot of the King of Rome; the original Picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Lefevre: Marie Louise, by Gerard, his master-piece; the King of Rome, from life; Lucien, by Lethiere; the celebrated Military Carriage purchased by Mr. Bulewski, with the authority of government, from the Prince Regent, for 2,500*l.*; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000*l.*; the clothes he wore as an exile; being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame Tussaud and Sons, Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. — Admittance, one large room, One Shilling; two rooms of Napoleon, and Chamber of Horrors. Sixpence. — Open from 11 till Dusk, and from 7 till 10.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTIO.N — BRILLIANT EFFECTS are produced by ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE at Three o'clock, and at Eight in the Evenings (except Saturday Evenings). By LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, the singular Optical Illusion of converting a Matrix into the appearance of being a Cast in bold relief is exhibited, with a variety of other curious effects. Particulars of the CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES, which are delivered Daily, are suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER and DIVING BELL. Numerous STEAM ENGINE and other MODELS at work. The original CRAYON DRAWINGS of RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—Schools, half-price.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER

THE Proprietor, anxious to increase the popularity of this Exhibition, by enabling all classes to become acquainted with its wonderful contents, has reduced the price of admission to ONE SHILLING EACH PERSON.

This unique Collection, which has lately undergone a complete redecoration, consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The SPACIOUS SALOON, 240 feet long, is crowded with interesting specimens of vertu. This Collection embraces upwards of SIXTY FIGURES AS LARGE AS LIFE, from the Mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant, attired in their native costume; also MANY THOUSAND SPECIMENS in Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance manners, customs, and social life of more than THREE HUNDRED MILLION CHINESE.

Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection, which is open daily from Ten till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

Admission One Shilling.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—NOVELTIES OF THIS SEASON.

THE ENGLISH QUADRILLE, characteristic of the different styles of English music, has been received with the most enthusiastic plaudits, and is now performed nightly, and invariably encored.

Description—1st Figure, Convivial Style; 2d, Antique; 3d, Burlesque; 4th, Sentimental; 5th, Naval and Military. Ten English Fifes are introduced in the last figure, and are played by

Messrs. Bauman,	Messrs. Rowe,
— Barret,	— Miartini,
— Lazarus,	— Keating,
— Schmidt,	— M'Donald,

Richardson and Jullien.

Doors open at half-past Seven, commence at Eight o'clock.

Promenade and Upper Boxes, 1*s.*; Dress Circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Private Boxes, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Reilley, Box Office of the Theatre; of Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond Street; Mr. Andrews, New Bond Street; Mr. Sams, St. James's Street; and Mons. Jullien's Office, 3. Maddox Street, Bond Street.

THE ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY. — This peculiar Institution (by Voluntary Subscriptions and Donations) wholly maintains, clothes, and educates Children of those once in prosperity, Orphans or not, from all parts of the world.

Candidates for the next Half-yearly Election should be immediately nominated.

Forms of nomination, &c. may be obtained at the Office, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

2. Charlotte Row, Mansion House. E. F. Leeks, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY. — Offices, No. 1. Craven Street, Strand, London. — Loans are advanced by this Company on the security of responsible housekeepers, in sums of 10*l.* 10*s.*, 15*l.*, 20*l.*, 25*l.*, 30*l.*, 35*l.*, 40*l.*, 45*l.*, and 50*l.*, for periods, at the option of the borrowers, of 25 weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of 50 weeks, at 5 per cent.; to be repaid by weekly instalments. — Forms of application and particulars may be obtained at the offices, as above, which are open daily from Eleven till Three o'clock; if the securities are approved, the loan is granted without delay. Larger amounts are granted by the Company upon special agreement with the Directors.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.
MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,
25. PALL MALL, LONDON.
Capital, 500,000*l.*

THIS Office is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can assure diseased Lives on Equitable Terms. The Extra Premium discontinued on restoration of the Assured to permanent health. Increased Annuities granted on unsound lives, the amount varying with the particular disease. Members of Consumptive Families assured at Equitable Rates.

F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

ANNUITIES. — In the AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, Annuitants participate in the Profits of the Company, and receive a rate of annuity much more favourable than can be granted by any Company making its investments wholly in England. The Company is enabled securely to grant these favourable terms from the advantage it possesses of investing a portion of its funds at a high rate of interest.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Barnard, Esq., F.R.S.	Gideon Colquhoun, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq.	Charles E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq.	Richard Onslow, Esq.
John H. Capper, Esq.	William Walker, Esq.

Trustees — Edward Barnard, Esq., F.R.S.; J. H. Capper, Esq., and Thomas Richardson, Esq.

Auditors — Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart.; C. Richardson, Esq., 72. Cornhill.

Solicitors — Messrs. Maples, Pearse, Stevens, and Co.

Bankers — The Union Bank of London.

Colonial Bankers — The Bank of Australasia (incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835), No. 2. Moorgate Street.

Physician — Patrick Fraser, Esq., M.D., 62. Guildford Street, Russel Square.

Secretary — Edward Ryley, Esq.

Prospectuses, with Tables, Forms of Proposal for the Purchase of an Annuity or for making an Assurance, and every information, may be obtained by application at the office of the Company, No. 126. Bishopsgate Street, corner of Cornhill.

GRAND BALL, CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND.

MR. CALDWELL'S Second (of the Series) grand Plain Dress Ball will take place in the Great Room of the above Tavern on Tuesday next, Nov. 28th. Tickets, 3*s.* each, to be had of Mr. C. at his Academy, 83. Dean Street, Soho, and the Bar of the Tavern. A Practical Quadrille Party every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 8 till 12. Four Private Lessons at any hour, 10*s.* 83. Dean Street, Soho.

On December 1st, post 8vo., No. 3. of

MURRAY'S COLONIAL and HOME LIBRARY, designed to furnish Cheap Literature to all classes of readers.

BISHOP HEBER'S INDIAN JOURNALS. Part I., price 2*s.* 6*d.* (to be completed in Two Volumes).

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

13. Great Marlborough Street.

NOTICE. — THE FIRST PART,
PRICE ONE SHILLING, OF
MR. AINSWORTH'S WINDSOR CASTLE,
With 110 Illustrations by G. Cruikshank, &c.
Will be ready for Delivery on December 1.
To be completed in Eleven Monthly Shilling Parts.
Orders received by all Booksellers.
Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13. Great Marlborough Street.

With Illustrations,
The December Number, Price Half-a-Crown, of
BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY,
Will contain
THE ADVENTURES OF MR. LEDBURY AND HIS FRIEND JACK JOHNSON.
By ALBERT SMITH, Esq.
WITH TWO ILLUSTRATIONS BY LEECH.

CHAPTER LVI. — A fête at Paris. Mr. Ledbury's last appearance in public.
CHAPTER LVII. — The death of Edward Morris.
CHAPTER LVIII. — Mr. Ledbury and Jack Johnson once more return home.
CHAPTER LIX. — In which the wishes of most parties are accomplished.
CHAPTER LX. — The last indiscretion of Jack Johnson.
CHAPTER LXI. — Which winds up everybody's affairs.

The Popular Ballads of Ireland. By Dr. W. C. Taylor,	Christmas. By F. P. Palmer.
Five-and-thirty, or thereabouts. By Charles Whitehead.	The Fargeses; a Wiltshire Story. By Paul Pindar.
The Unburied One: a Dark Page from Life's Volume—"The Gaol Chaplain."	Song. By a Member of the Statistical Society.
My Sister's Song. By William Jones.	Paddy Max; or the Smuggler's Exit. By Hilary Hypbane.
The London Banker. By Albany Paynts.	Othee; or the Fisherman of the Pulk. By E. F. Rippingille.
The Marriage of Belphegor. By Lord Nugent.	The Polished Shovel, with Illustrations. By Alfred Crowquill.
	An Autumn at Bayswater. By the Pilgrim in London.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

JULLIEN'S NEW QUADRILLES.

THE OPERA STARS, with splendidly coloured lithographic Title. The Ballad Quadrilles; also Les Jeunes Demoiselles. All arranged as Solos and Duets for Piano.

Z. T. Purday, 45. High Holborn.

THE QUEEN OF MUSIC ANNUALS.

A BOOK of BEAUTY for the QUEEN'S BOUDOIR. Edited by Charles Jefferys.

The Illustrations, nine in number, are by Chalon, R.A., Guerard, of Paris, and J. Brandard; printed in Gold and Colours, by Hanhart.

The Poetical and Musical contents of the work comprise, in the whole, upwards of One Hundred Pages of Original Music, as Songs, Ballads, Duets, Waltzes, Marches, Gallops, and Quadrilles, forming a most elegant and durably interesting volume as a Keepsake, Birthday Token, Christmas Present, or New Year's Gift, under the patronage of Her Majesty, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the most distinguished members of the female aristocracy of England.

Subscribers' Copies, Fifteen Shillings, to be had, beautifully bound, of Jefferys and Co. 21. Soho Square, and of all Music-sellers throughout the kingdom. A Post-office order for Sixteen Shillings will ensure the delivery of the book (carriage free) in any part of Great Britain or Ireland.

WILLIAMS'S ALEXANDER (FAMILY LIBRARY).

In a handsome Pocket Volume, price 5*s.* in cloth,

THE LIFE and ACTIONS of ALEXANDER the GREAT. By the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Rector of the Edinburgh Academy. Forming part of the Family Library.

*** A Descriptive Catalogue of the Family Library gratis.

London: Printed for Thomas Tegg, 73. Cheapside, and may be procured by order of all other booksellers; where also may be had, price 5*s.*, Holling's Life of Cicero.

RUTHERFORD'S HUTTON'S MATHEMATICS.

In one very large volume, octavo, price 16*s.* cloth,

A COURSE of MATHEMATICS; composed for the use of the Royal Military Academy. By CHARLES HUTTON, LL.D., F.R.S. A new and carefully corrected Edition, entirely remodelled, and adapted to the course of instruction now pursued in the Royal Military Academy. By WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, F.R.A.S., Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

London: Printed for Thomas Tegg, 73. Cheapside; where also may be had, recently published, Recreations in Science and Natural Philosophy. By Charles Hutton, F.R.S. A New Edition, with great Additions. By Edward Riddle, Master of the Mathematical School, Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

Just published, in demy 8vo., Vol. I. price 13*s.*

THE HISTORY of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND from the REFORMATION to the PRESENT TIME. By T. STEPHEN, Esq., Med. Lib., King's College, London, embellished with portraits beautifully engraved on steel of Cardinal Beaton, John Knox, James the First, Archbishop Spottiswood, Mary Queen of Scots, and the Rev. Alex. Henderson. The work may also be had in Monthly Parts, price 2*s.* each. Part 7. will be published on the 1st of December, with a portrait of Charles the First, beautifully engraved on steel. There is a clearness and precision in this History of the Church of Scotland as respects the events narrated, and a manly simplicity and force in the manner of relating them, that gains upon the attention of the reader, and having excited his interest, retains it with a power that speaks highly for the skill and judgment of the writer. J. Lendrum, 7. Warwick Square, London, and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all Booksellers.

Is now ready, in One Vol. 8vo., 450 pages, bound in cloth, price 7*s.* 6*d.*

DR. WEISS' HAND-BOOK of HYDROPATHY for Professional and Domestic Use, being the result of 12 years' experience at Grafenberg and Freywaldau.

"My dear Sir, — I congratulate you on being the publisher of such a work, decidedly the best ever written on Hydropathy; indeed, no other that I am acquainted with bears any comparison.

"November 17. R. T. Claridge."

London: J. Madden and Co., 8. Leadenhall Street, or through any Bookseller in Town or Country.

DOMESTIC HANDBOOK FOR INVALIDS.

One Shilling each, by post 1*s.* 4*d.*

ON CONSTIPATION, HÆMORRHOIDS, and other Disorders of the Bowels, consequent upon irregular diet, sedentary habits, indigestion, excessive mental occupation, &c., with Twenty-six beautifully executed Engravings. By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. Also, by the same Author,

On the BLADDER, its Diseases and Treatment, with Liebig's Theory, and Twenty-six Engravings.

On INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, and DIET, with Diet Tables for all Invalids, price 1*s.*, by post 1*s.* 6*d.* To be had of Sherwood, 23. Paternoster Row; Carvalho, 147. Fleet Street; Hannay, 63. Oxford Street; Mann, 39. Cornhill; and the Author, 21. Arundel Street, Strand. — At home daily from 10 till 3, and 7 till 9.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.—1843. — The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PRIZE CATTLE, SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., will take place on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of December, at the Horse Bazaar, King Street, Portman Square.

The arrangements for this year comprise several improvements adding materially to the comfort and convenience of the Public. The space and accommodation is so ample, that ladies may now safely visit this national exhibition. — Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. — Lighted up after Three in the Afternoon. — Admittance, One Shilling.

Just issued, the Hundred and Tenth Thousand of

THE SMITH-AND-DOLIER COPYBOOKS, by the use of which the mere art of Writing is learnt in a few weeks, at home or at school, preparatory to more extensive exercises in Spelling, Composing, Translating, &c., on the Stationers' usual books. Complete in Six Numbers only. No. 1 to 3. for Beginners; No. 4 to 6. for Improvers. Price 6*d.* each. May be ordered through any Bookseller from Phelps, Simpkin, Sherwood, Orr, London; Curry, Dublin.

STEPHENS' WRITING FLUIDS comprise the most splendid and durable colours, and the most indelible compositions which art can produce; they contain the fullest proportions of colouring matter; and those to whom economy is more an object than powerful contrast with the paper, may dilute them with rain-water to the extent of colour they may require, and thus effect a real economy, without paying for the cost and incumbrance of large bottles.

Henry Stephens, 54. Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, London; and by Stationers and Booksellers; also Stephens' Select Steel Pens.

DRESS COATS, superfine cloth, 30*s.* to 40*s.*; extra quality, 50*s.*; Frock Coats, silk facings, 35*s.* to 45*s.*; ditto silk velvet collar and silk facings, 50*s.*; Waterproof Wrappers, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*; fashionable York and Chesterfield ditto, 16*s.* to 25*s.*; Waistcoats, 5*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Silk, Satin, and Cassimere, 10*s.* to 14*s.*; Trousers, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; Stout Doeskin and Kerseymere, 16*s.* to 25*s.*; Shooting Jackets, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Boys' and Youths' Tunic and Hussar Suits, 30*s.*; a Suit of superfine Black Cloth, 3*l.* 3*s.*; best quality, 5*l.* — At FISHER and CO.'s, 31 King William Street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

EVERYTHING for the WORK-TABLE at MECHI'S Manufactory, 4. Leadenhall Street, London. — Ladies are respectfully invited to visit this Emporium of Elegancies, to select their Scissors, Thimbles, Finger-guards, Silk-winders, Needles, Pins, Piercers, Netting-boxes, and Materials, and all other requisites for Ladies' work. Mechi has the most splendid stock in London of Ladies' Work-tables and Work-boxes, in papier maché and fancy woods; also a great variety of Ladies' Companions and Pocket-books, elegantly fitted up. Splendid papier maché Blotting and Writing-cases, Card-cases, Card-racks, Watch-stands, plain Card-cases, Hand and Pole-screens, Inkstands, &c.; Chessmen in ivory and bone, some superlatively beautiful.

FURS.—BOURNE and SON, 19. Lambs Conduit Street, respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have manufactured for the present season a very extensive and fashionable stock of Furs, including the Spanish Cardinal, &c., which they will warrant made from full seasoned skins and of the best manufacture, which will be sold at from twenty to thirty per cent. below the usual prices. N.B. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or allowed for in exchange. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2*s.*; Capes and Cardinals, 3*s.* Bourne and Son, Manufacturing Furriers, 19. Lambs Conduit Street.

FURS at WHOLESALE PRICES. — The RUSSIAN and CANADIAN COMPANY, 244. Regent Street, respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have completed, and have ready for inspection, the LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK of Furs in Europe, consisting of the richest Russian and North American Sables, Russian Ermines, Buenos Ayrean Chinchilla, Lynx, Minck, Squirrel, &c., all of the fullest seasoned skins, and manufactured by superior continental and native workmen at their own manufactory, every article being warranted to the purchaser, and, if not approved of, taken back. The Proprietors feel assured that their system of doing business — that of selling Genuine Furs at the lowest market prices — which has procured for them the large share of patronage they enjoy, by being rigidly adhered to, will not fail to insure the recommendation of those ladies who may honour their Establishment with a call. — N.B. Furs sent for approval to all parts of the Kingdom. Furs repaired, altered, and allowed for in exchange. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2*s.*; Cardinals, 3*s.*

E. C. Bourne, Managing Proprietor.
Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 244. Regent Street.

COMFORT IN THE WET AND COLD.

Now ready for the present Season,

BERDOE'S WINTER, really WATERPROOF, WRAPPERS, FROCKS, DREADNOUGHTS, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c., of first-rate character, and in great variety, guaranteed, without confining perspiration, to exclude any description or continuance of rain whatever, and bidding defiance to ALL weathers. Those to whom Superiority, Cost, and Efficiency, are sine-qua-nons, will not regret an inspection, now (because justified by the result of five years' extensive trial) confidently invited, nor subject themselves to disappointment and vexation.

Made only by W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69. CORNHILL (North side).

DODSON'S PATENT UNFERMENTED WHITE and BROWN BREAD, milk biscuits, and biscuit powder for infants' food, Presburg wine biscuits, luncheon cakes, &c. The above articles are made light, without yeast or leaven. Upwards of 150 physicians and surgeons, 12 of whom attend the Queen and Royal Family, have honoured the patentee with their testimony of the value of the above process.

"We recommend our dyspeptic friends to try Mr. Dodson's unfermented bread." — See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, July, 1840.

"The patent Presburg wine biscuits are most certainly of an incomparable excellence." — *Dr. Birkbeck.*

H. Dodson, patentee, wholesale and export biscuit baker, purveyor by special appointment to her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, 98. Blackman Street, Southwark.

BRIGHT'S VEGETABLE CUSTARD COMPOUND, a new luxury for the table, patronised by the royal family, nobility, and gentry — the only article ever brought before the public for making custards without eggs. It has been received in the highest circles, and has been favoured with flattering testimony from the Mansion House and the first taverns in the metropolis for its excellence, ease of preparation, and varied usefulness. Sold in canisters, at 1*s.* and 3*s.* each, and in packets, each to make a pint, at 4*s.* per dozen. Manufactory, 5. Holland Street, North Brixton, and may be had of druggists, Italian warehousemen, confectioners, grocers, &c., throughout the kingdom, as well as of all agents appointed for the sale of Bright's Nutritious Farina for infants and invalids, and Bright's Sanative Breakfast beverage for persons of weak digestive power. None are genuine unless signed by the Proprietor, "John Bright." A specimen packet to make two pints will be forwarded free to any address on the receipt of 1*s.*, post free, at the manufactory.

GOWLAND'S LOTION. — This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all impurities of the skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every species of eruptive malady, discolouration, &c., and of preserving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion, by a congenial action upon the skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious. "Robt. Shaw, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp, without which it is not genuine —Prices, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*; quarts, 8*s.* 6*d.* — Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.

ROYAL NURSERY. — "DELCROIX'S MACASSAR OIL," imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, &c., is protected by two elegantly executed correct likenesses in embossed medallions of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the signature and the address of the Proprietors. It produces beautifully flowing curls, and by the transcendant lustre it imparts, renders the hair truly enchanting. To avoid the counterfeits generally sold by hairdressers, be sure to ask for "Delcroix's Macassar Oil," 158. New Bond Street. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

TO LADIES. — DELCROIX'S KALYDOR, a French Cosmetic surpassing all others for preserving and beautifying the complexion, prepared for the use of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by special command, and protected by letters patent, the label bearing the Royal arms, elegantly embossed, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume. This all perfect requisite for the Lady's toilet imparts a softness to the skin, and removes all cutaneous eruptions, giving to the complexion a clear and healthful appearance. Ask for "Delcroix's Kalydor." — 158. New Bond Street. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

Now ready, price 2*d.*,

THE PICTORIAL TIMES ALMANACK for 1844, containing the Calendar and other useful information, surrounded by Twelve splendid allegorical Illustrations of the Months, beautifully printed on a large imperial sheet.

Office, 135. Fleet Street. — The Trade supplied.

Shortly will be published, stitched in a tasteful ornamental cover,

THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF MANCHESTER. By G. R. CATT. Reprinted from the PICTORIAL TIMES, with Corrections and Additions; including descriptions of the most interesting events, of the past and present time, connected with the progress of this important town, and profusely illustrated with an extensive series of beautiful Engravings from original Drawings, recently executed by artists of the highest talent. It also comprises descriptions of the chief towns and places in the surrounding neighbourhood.

The Embellishments include public buildings, religious edifices, antiquities, works of art, machinery and manufactories, together with the most interesting local scenes, and portraits of every distinguished public character connected with the town of Manchester.

This edition has been reprinted of a smaller and more convenient size than that originally published.

SIX POUNDS of good sound TEA for 18*s*. — The East India Tea Company announce a further REDUCTION of from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., and are resolved, while the merchants continue to supply the market so liberally, that the Public shall reap the benefit. — 9. Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

BRETT'S SAMPLE HAMPERS, only 20*s*. each. These favourite little Packages contain eight bottles of unadulterated SPIRITS, including the "Improved Cognac" and the "Liqueur Ginger Brandy," both of which are held by the Faculty in high estimation. An Imperial gallon of either of these BRANDIES may be had for 18*s*., or a Half-dozen Hamper of Brandy only for a Sovereign. Order by post.

HENRY BRETT and Co. Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn Bars.

MOURNING BONNET ESTABLISHMENT, 59. Oxford Street, between Berners' and Wells' Streets. Mrs. Stovell adopts this mode of acquainting Families that an extensive assortment of Mourning Bonnets, in appropriate materials, are always ready. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect a new style of Straw adapted also for mourning, and from its lightness cannot fail to please. Black Chips and Leghorns in great variety.

59. Oxford Street.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority the Queen's Own), in the illustrated Chinese boxes, are now in course of delivery to the trade. The needles have large eyes, easily threaded (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty or H. R. H. Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of needles, fish-hooks, hooks and eyes, steel pens, &c., for shipping. These needles or pens for the home trade are sent free by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value. — H. Walker, manufacturer to the Queen, 20. Maiden Lane, Wood Street, London.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS OF INVENTIONS, AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS,

No. 114. Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

INVENTORS and CAPITALISTS are informed that all business relating to the securing and disposing of British and Foreign Patents, Preparation of Specifications, and Drawings of Inventions, is transacted with care, economy, and despatch.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

Under the new Act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 65., Articles of Utility, whether in metal or other substances, may be protected in the three kingdoms, for three years, at a small expense. Ornamental Designs may also be registered under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100.

A Prospectus, with full particulars as to the course to be pursued, and the expense, &c. of being protected, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Acts, may be had gratis, upon application, personally or by letter, to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the Office, 14. Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

SUPERIOR LOOKING GLASSES AND SPLENDID GILT PICTURE FRAMES.

CHARLES M'LEAN, 78. FLEET STREET, opposite the "Dispatch" newspaper office, respectfully informs the Trade, Artists, Upholsterers, and the Public, that they can be supplied with LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto attempted. — May be had gratis, and sent free by post to any part of the Kingdom, large Sheets of Drawings, representing the exact patterns and prices of 100 different sized picture frames, and 120 looking glasses, elegantly ornamented with designs made expressly for this manufactory. The trade supplied with frames in the compo. Fancy wood frames and mouldings, and room borderings. Old frames repaired and re-gilt. Glasses re-silvered. 30,000 frames kept seasoned for immediate delivery. All goods not approved of in three months taken back, and money returned.

The beautiful Art-Union print of "Una," framed for 6*s*. upwards.

PATENT FUR SAFETY MUFF.

NORTH AMERICAN FUR STORE, 230. Regent Street. The Proprietor begs leave most respectfully to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to the above elegant novelty, which he has introduced for the ensuing season, combining all the advantages of the Reticule with the warmth and luxury of a Muff. Rich Sable, 30*s*.; Ermine, 21*s*.; Chinchilli, 28*s*.; French Sable, 20*s*. Copy the address. Letters will receive immediate attention.

FURS.

NORTH AMERICAN FUR STORE, 230. Regent Street, opposite Hanover Street. The hitherto great and increasing demand for these goods has induced the Proprietor to open the above spacious store, so that the difficulty of obtaining a really good article of Fur will be no longer felt. The Proprietor being determined that the Public shall have the full benefit of their vast resources, has manufactured an immense stock of rich Furs expressly for the ensuing season, by the most skilful artistes in all the prevailing Costumes, including the Spanish Cardinal, for which the Proprietor has taken out a Patent, and cannot be purchased at any other House in the trade, unless previously sold at the North American Fur Store. Sable Tail Boas, 42*s*.; Real Sable, 30*s*.; French Sable, 21*s*.; Ermine, 21*s*.; Chinchilli, 21*s*. A variety of Hat Boas in every Fur from 15*s*. Fur Cardinals, One Guinea; Ladies' Cloaks, lined throughout with Fur, 52*s*. 6*d*. Muffs, cleaning, 2*s*.; Cardinals, 3*s*.; Boas, 2*s*. Furs exchanged, altered, and freed from Moth. Fur Coats, Cloaks, Waistcoats, &c. &c., for Gentlemen.

North American Fur Store, 230. Regent Street. Copy the address. Letters will receive immediate attention.

A BRONZED SCROLL FENDER for 15*s*. — RIPPON and BURTON, 12. Wells Street, Oxford Street, are now offering the most extensive assortment of Fenders in London, embracing every possible variety, at prices 30 per cent. under any other house. Iron fenders, 3 feet long, from 4*s*. 6*d*.; 3 feet 6, 5*s*. 3*d*.; 4 feet, 6*s*.; ditto bronzed, 3 feet, from 6*s*.; 3 feet 6, 7*s*.; 4 feet, 8*s*.; rich scroll fenders, bronzed, from 15*s*.; or with steel rod and moulding, from 21*s*.; polished steel and or molu mounted fenders at proportionate prices. Fire-irons for chambers, 1*s*. 9*d*. per set; ditto steel ditto, from 3*s*. 6*d*.; handsome ditto with cut heads, 6*s*. 6*d*.: newest patterns, with elegant bronzed heads, 11*s*. 6*d*. — Detailed catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. Established 1820.

THE ONLY SAFE and HEALTHY STOVES. — The PATENT CHUNK and VESTA STOVES are the only ones recommended by the Faculty for the bed-rooms of invalids, and other places where genial warmth is requisite. They are without doors, from which, in Arnott's (whether improved or not), and all others, the impure gases escape: consequently the evils attendant upon such escapes, as headache, dizziness, &c., as well as fatal explosions, cannot occur in the use of them. These stoves having stood the test of five years, during which time upwards of five thousand have been fixed in chapels, shops, halls, forcing pits, nurseries, &c., they are more confidently than ever offered to the public. They have been found to combine, in an extraordinary degree, great simplicity in use and certainty of action, with perfect safety, at an almost incredibly small cost for fuel (coke or cinders). Chunk, 60*s*. each; Vesta, 80*s*. each.

The PYRIDON STOVE (also a patent) has most of the advantages of the Chunk and Vesta, with the extremely novel one of showing the fire (as in a register stove) in one moment; it is eminently a ventilating stove, and will be found invaluable where any prejudice exists against a close stove. Price 60*s*. Full particulars, with engravings and testimonials, post free.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS.

T. WEST, Working Silversmith, No. 18. Ludgate Street, next St. Paul's, London, has always on hand a large stock of the best wrought silver Spoons and Forks at the following low prices: —

Fiddle Pattern.	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.	Victoria Pattern.	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30 at	7 2	10 15 0	12 Table Spoons	40 at	7 6	15 0 0
12 Table Forks	30 -	7 2	10 15 0	12 Table Forks	40 -	7 6	15 0 0
12 Dessert Spoons	20 -	7 2	7 3 4	12 Dessert Spoons	25 -	7 6	9 7 6
12 Dessert Forks	20 -	7 2	7 3 4	12 Dessert Forks	25 -	7 6	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	10 -	7 2	3 11 8	2 Gravy Spoons	13 -	7 6	4 17 6
1 Soup Ladle	10 -	7 2	3 11 8	1 Soup Ladle	11 -	7 6	4 2 6
4 Sauce Ladles	10 -	7 8	3 16 8	4 Sauce Ladles	12 -	8 0	4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons	.	.	1 0 0	4 Salt Spoons	.	.	2 2 0
1 Fish Slice	.	.	2 10 0	1 Fish Slice	.	.	3 10 0
12 Teaspoons	10 -	7 8	3 16 8	12 Tea Spoons	14 -	8 0	5 12 0
1 Sugar Tongs	.	.	0 15 0	1 Sugar Tongs	.	.	1 5 0

The Victoria is a new pattern, and decidedly superior in form to every other.

T. WEST, 18. Ludgate Street. — Established Fifty Years.

SILVER SUPERSEDED and those corrosive and injurious Metals, called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE. C. WATSON, 41 and 42. Barbican, and 16. Norton Folgate, aided by a person of science in the amalgamation of Metals, has succeeded in bringing to Public Notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered, possessing all the richness of Silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness, with its perfect sweetness in use, undergoing, as it does, a Chemical Process, by which all that is nauseous in mixed metals is entirely extracted; resisting all acids, may be cleaned as silver, and is manufactured into every article for the Table and Sideboard.

	Fiddle.	Threaded.	Kings.
Table Spoons and Forks	16*s*. 6*d*. doz.	30*s*.	35*s*.
Dessert ditto ditto	12*s*. 6*d*. —	25*s*.	28*s*.
Tea Spoons	5*s*. 6*d*. —	12*s*. 6*d*.	13*s*. 6*d*.
Sugar Tongs	1*s*. 3*d*. —	3*s*.	3*s*. 6*d*.
Salt and Mustard Spoons	6*s*. —	13*s*. 6*d*.	13*s*. 6*d*.

Communion Services, &c.

C. Watson begs the Public will understand that this metal is peculiarly his own, and that Silver is not more different from Gold than his Metal is from all others. On its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested, and from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.

41 and 42. Barbican, and 16. Norton Folgate.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, BAZAAR, 58. Baker Street, Portman Square, Wholesale and Retail, for the Sale of General Furnishing Ironmongery — Kitchen Cooking Vessels — Stoves and Kitchen Ranges — Fenders and Fire Irons — Baths — Plated Wares, British Plate — Paper Maché and Iron Tea-trays — Tea-urns — Wire Trellis Work, &c. — for Cash only, at prices much below those usually offered.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 133 years. — Webster and Son have REMOVED to 74. CORNHILL, where the advantages of the premises will enable them personally to superintend their workmen. An extensive stock, finished with the utmost care, and at the lowest possible prices, consistent with maintaining that reputation supported during so many years for the finest works, consisting of Compensated, Duplex, and Lever Watches, on the principle of their Chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession: the Detached Lever and Horizontal Watches for ladies of the smallest and most elegant patterns. Marine and Pocket Chronometers, with long and accurate rates; also a large selection of Second-hand Chronometers and Watches by the most eminent makers. Superior workmen are employed on the premises in the repairing department for English and Foreign work.

Webster and Son, 74. Cornhill.

LEA and PERRIN'S "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE;" prepared from the Recipe of a Nobleman in the County. — The above celebrated Sauce has, from the time of its introduction, been steadily progressing in public favour; its peculiar piquancy, combined with exquisite flavour, establish it of a character unequalled in sauces. Noblemen and others of acknowledged goût, pronounce it to be "the only good sauce;" and for enriching gravies, or as a zest for fish, curries, steaks, game, cold meat, &c., especially unrivalled. As a rapidly increasing inquiry is now made for it in all parts of the kingdom, the Proprietors beg to state that druggists, grocers, and others, may be supplied by their agents: — Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Mr. J. Harding, 59. King Street, Stepney; Messrs. Metcalfe and Co., 16. Southampton Row; and by the wholesale oil and Italian warehousemen in London, upon the same terms as at their warehouse at Worcester. — Sold retail by the usual venders of sauces in half-pint bottles at 1*s*. 6*d*., pints 2*s*. 6*d*., and quarts 5*s*. each, with the Proprietors' stamp over the cork of every bottle.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY "THE QUEEN," H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, THE ROYAL FAMILY, AND THE SEVERAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

IS a delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation for the hair; and, as an invigorator and beautifier, is beyond all precedent. It bestows the most brilliant gloss, together with a strong tendency to curl, and is the only known specific capable of effectually sustaining the hair in decorative charm, from the heat of crowded rooms, or the effects of a damp atmosphere.

CAUTION. — The words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are engraved on the Wrapper of each genuine bottle; and on the back of the Wrapper 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters — without this NONE are GENUINE.

Price 3*s*. 6*d*., 7*s*., or Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10*s*. 6*d*., and double that size, 21*s*. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

Is an odoriferous creamy Liquid — the only safe and efficacious preparation for dissipating Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, and other disfigurements of the Skin. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms, and Neck, render it indispensable to every Toilet. Price 4*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. 6*d*. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE — a White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant Exotics. It bestows on the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy firmness, and to the breath a delightful fragrance. Price 2*s*. 9*d*. per box.

OBSERVE. — To protect the Public from fraud and imposition, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus —

A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20. HATTON GARDEN,

Which is affixed to the KALYDOR and ODONTO.

*** All without are Spurious Imitations ! ! !

Sold by the Proprietors and by Chemists and Perfumers.

LA'MERT ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, GENERAL AND LOCAL WEAKNESS, &c. — Just published, Seventh Edition, price 2*s*. 6*d*., or free by post for 3*s*. 6*d*.

SELF-PRESERVATION: a popular Essay on the concealed Causes of Nervous Debility, Local and General Weakness, Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, Mental Irritability, and Insanity; with Practical Observations on their Treatment and Cure.

By SAMUEL LA'MERT, Consulting Surgeon,

9. BEDFORD STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

Published by the Author, and sold in London by S. Gilbert, 51 and 52. Paternoster Row; Field, 65. Quadrant; Gordon, 146. Leadenhall Street; Noble, 109. Chancery Lane; and by all Booksellers.

"The design of this work will be tolerably obvious from its title, and we cordially recommend the author and his book to all who are suffering from nervous debility and general weakness. Mr. La'Mert has treated the subject in a very scientific and intelligible manner." — *Wakefield Journal.*

At home every day till Three, and from Five till Eight.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple, but certain, remedy to all who suffer from Indigestion, Sick Headache, Bilious and Liver Complaints; they act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, imparting strength to the stomach, and composure to the nervous system. Sold in bottles at 1*s*. 1½*d*. or 2*s*. 9*d*. each, by all Medicine Vendors.

IMPURE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY. — HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.

THIS pleasant Herbaceous Compound is now generally acknowledged to be the most valuable Medicine for the CURE of SCURVY and BAD LEGS of any thing as yet discovered. It acts by purifying the blood, and completely eradicates the disease from the system, which ointments can never do. A trial will convince the most sceptical. (See the *Pictorial Times* next week, for an account of a most astonishing cure.) Price 2*s*. 9*d*. Agents: Barclay, Farringdon Street; Hallett, 83. High Holborn; Prout, 229. Strand; Sanger, 150. Oxford Street; King, 232. Blackfriar's Road; and Johnston, 68. Cornhill.

MR. COCKLE on the NATURE and CURE of INDIGESTION, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c.

"If you are in possession of better means,
Candidly inform me; if not, make use of these." — HORACE.

The term INDIGESTION (to be sufficiently comprehensive) must not be restricted to the mere inconvenience felt in the region of the stomach, with torpid liver and inactivity of the alimentary canal — but must equally involve the consideration of those distressing forms of nervous disorder, dependent on and co-existent with marked derangement of the digestive organs.

With regard to the removal of these constitutional forms of disorder — in addition to the strictest observance of regimen, our aim must be to rectify and strengthen the important functions of the stomach, liver, and bowels, by the combined agency of tonic, alterative, and aperient medicine.

To the immediate subjects of these observations, Mr. COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are confidently recommended, having long enjoyed a most distinguished patronage. — 18. New Ormond Street, London.

TO MR. WILLIAM COLES.

My dear Sir,

HAVING by your assistance attained my eightieth year, I feel great pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of your patent trusses, three different kinds of which I had worn (after three other kinds of trusses had failed), and I can truly say the worst of yours was a hundred fold more valuable in my case than any others I had employed.

I am, dear Sir, your humble servant,

Trehern House, Hampstead. ROBERT SHOUT.

FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

SIMCO'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS are a certain and safe remedy; they restore tranquillity to the nerves, give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system. No other medicine can be compared to these excellent pills, as they prevent the disorder from attacking the Stomach or Head, and have restored thousands from pain and misery to health and comfort. Sold by nearly all Medicine Vendors, at 1*s*. 1½*d*. or 2*s*. 9*d*. per box.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA. — Prepared under the immediate care of the inventor, and established for upwards of thirty years by the Profession, for removing Bile, Acidities, and Indigestion, restoring Appetite, preserving a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in Gravel and Gout; also as an easy remedy for Sea Sickness, and for the febrile affection incident to childhood it is invaluable. On the value of magnesia as a remedial agent it is unnecessary to enlarge; but the fluid preparation of Sir James Murray is now the most valued by the Profession, as it entirely avoids the possibility of those dangerous concretions usually resulting from the use of the article in powder, and in the over-dosed liquids of detected imitators.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. Bailey, of North Street, Wolverhampton; and by all wholesale and retail Druggists and Medicine Agents throughout the British empire; in bottles, 1*s*., 2*s*. 6*d*., 3*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*. 6*d*., 11*s*., and 21*s*. each.

The Acidulated Syrup in Bottles, 2*s*. each.

N. B. — Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label in green ink, as follows: — "James Murray, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant."

RELIEF from TORMENT. — LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE cures, in most cases by one application, tic-douloureux, gout, and all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief in the most painful paroxysms. Patients who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs from weakness, brought on by paralysis and rheumatism, to the astonishment of their medical attendants and acquaintance have, by a few rubbings, been restored to strength and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual remedies had been tried and found useless. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its rapid cure of rheumatic pains of the head and face, paralytic affections, weakness of the ligaments and joints, glandular swellings, sore throat, chronic rheumatism, palpitations of the heart, and difficult respiration. It requires no restraint from business or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption, and may be applied to the most delicate skin without fear of injury. Sold by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the inventor, by his sole agent, J. W. Stirling, chemist, 86. High Street, Whitechapel, in metallic cases at 4*s*. 6*d*. and 2*s*. 9*d*. each. N.B. A post-office order for 5*s*. will pay for a 4*s*. 6*d*. case and its carriage to any part of the United Kingdom.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, Hamilton Place, New Road, King's Cross, London.

THE HYGEIAN OR MORISONIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

SCROFULA AND GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS.

This disease passes for incurable, according to the present method; and one might have added many others to it; and without a knowledge of the nature of the cause of the disease, how could it be otherwise? Every thing has been tried but the right thing. Does one think that any drug, or even the whole materia medica, given without any plan or design, as if at hazard, and to try the effects of it, will cure such a deep-rooted disorder as this, or any disorder? This arises from the absurd idea of thinking to discover a specific. Illusory hope! Nature furnishes no specific, and conducts all her operations according to one simple law, the law of fluids — which is, if the source is clear and pure, the stream will run on, without forming, in its windings and eddies, mud banks and impurities, and thus obstructing itself. The glands are placed in corners of the body, similar to the eddies, and out of the way of the direct communication. Their real use and functions may be much debated about. It suffices us to know that when in a diseased, obstructed state, they are capable of being purified and cleansed by a long course of the vegetable universal medicine, which restores them to their sound action, which action is highly important to the human economy. The scrofula is said to be hereditary — the infant receiving from its parents a predisposition to this disease, which increases with its years if neglected, and not submitted to frequent courses of the vegetable universal medicine.

SCURVY, BLEEDING GUMS.

This malady presents another of the numerous varieties of disease, to which the humours of the human body are capable of being converted. It is too general, and well known, to require much explanation. It seems at first to be produced from sour humour collected in the stomach and bowels, and afterwards to spread over the whole flesh, rendering the gums soft and bleeding. It is much sooner and easier cured than scrofula. By persevering in the vegetable universal medicine, you will find yourself soon improve and be radically cured.

PIMPLED FACES.

This great blemish derives its origin from the same source as scurvy, or may be said to be the same disease, and will be radically extirpated by the same means.

YOUNG PEOPLE TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

Parents and others conversant with young people must have observed that they are at times very apt to rave, and talk loudly in their sleep. I do not know if they have observed, too, that after they have continued to do so for some time, they always fall sick of some disease or other; but I can assure them that they do so, unless care has been taken to prevent it by giving them some purges, when it always soon ceases. It is a warning of approaching disease, which those about them should not neglect, and it is easily remedied.

PERSPIRATION AND SUDORIFICS.

Some people have a great faith in perspiration and sudorifics, and push them to a great length by taking drugs to that effect, and heaping clothes upon them to produce the same. If perspiration had the beneficial effects they expect from it, then the inhabitants of warm climates should find themselves relieved by it from their numerous diseases, which we do not find to be the case. It appears to me, that the deduction to be drawn from this fact alone, should have prevented medical men from attempting to cure by sudorifics. The truth is, that during disease it should neither be checked nor provoked. If it comes on naturally, I grant that you feel some little partial relief, but that is all. It is not sufficient to remove and cure any disease which has for its cause a more material substance than perspirable matter. If you do not purge, you will remain long valetudinary; when provoked by internal or external means, perspiration forces humours more and more into the blood and system, and they become more difficult to eradicate; it weakens and debilitates exceedingly, and night sweats require speedy attention. You will find them removed by the vegetable universal medicine.

From the abridged "Morisoniana," price 6*d*., to be had at all the Hygeian Agents.

All those who are desirous of becoming further acquainted with the above system of medicine, should read the abridged "Morisoniana." price 6*d*.; also the "Hygeist" and other Hygeian publications, containing monthly reports of cures of every curable complaint, which may be had of all the Agents for Morison's Medicines throughout the country, and at the Hygeist Office, 368. Strand, London.

LONDON: Printed by JOHN KEYS, 135. Fleet-Street, at No. 5. New-Street-Square; and published by him at the Office of the Pictorial Times, No. 135. Fleet-Street, on Saturday, November 25, 1843.